

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## BILL FOR PREVENTION OF PRICE AGREEMENTS ASSIGNED FOR DEBATE

Priest Measure in House Proposes to Stop Sales to Retailers on Condition That Cost to Consumer Be Fixed

## DEMAND FOR LAW

Proposition Has Advanced Through Customary Three Readings but Engrossment Is Postponed for Discussion

Specially assigned for debate in the House today is Representative Priest's bill to strengthen the law prohibiting merchants from entering into agreements to fix prices. It also aims to prevent sales of merchandise to retailers on condition that it be sold by them at fixed prices.

This measure has awakened much interest among both merchants and the purchasing public. At the public document room at the State House where copies of legislative bills are obtained it was said that there has been an unusual demand for this bill, and the supply long since was exhausted.

The measure as it came from the committee which considered it was considered radical by some. An amendment was adopted to the effect that the provisions of the bill should not apply to the sale of patented articles or "to the regulation by a manufacturer of the price at which his agents shall sell or distribute his goods under his name or brand in competition with other similar goods."

The bill advanced through the customary three readings but when the engrossment stage was reached postponement of further consideration was had on motion of Representative Chase.

In part the bill is as follows: "Any person, firm or corporation that shall enter into any agreement, oral or written, express or implied, the purpose, intent or effect of which, in whole or in part, is to enhance or maintain the price of any article of merchandise, or to compel, induce or persuade any person, firm or corporation, by the offering of any advantage, benefit or emolument, financial or otherwise, or by the imposition of any penalty, in any form whatsoever, to sell or distribute the same to any person, firm or corporation, upon any terms

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

## SPECIAL BALLOT CAST BY EVERETT VOTERS

Everett is holding a special election today to choose an alderman to succeed the late Charles Furness and a councilman in ward 2 to succeed John F. Golden, who resigned to be a candidate for the upper board at this election.

Mr. Golden is opposed by former Councilman Edwin A. Hamilton for the aldermanic vacancy, while three seek the vacancy in the common council. They are Frank M. Carpenter, Jesse M. Hall and Thomas Hughes. The polls opened at 10 a. m. and will close at 8.

## SENATE EXPENDS \$9,000,000 A MINUTE

WASHINGTON—The Senate broke all records today for speed in appropriating money when for 20 minutes it hustled at \$9,000,000 a minute. The pension appropriation bill, carrying \$180,000,000, was approved in 20 minutes with little debate and without a roll call.

At previous congresses end of the session pressure has resulted in hurried passage of millions of dollars in appropriations but nothing approaches the record achieved today.

## "CAR FULL" SIGNS TO BE TRIED ON ONE LINE OF ELEVATED

The Boston Elevated purposes on inward-bound Highland-avenue cars to try an anti-congestion experiment. Beginning tomorrow, inward-bound cars, when full, will carry a "car full" sign—and will not stop to take on more passengers.

This change is the result of complaints made to the railroad commission that these cars became bunched and overcrowded during the rush hours of the morning. This method of operation is adopted as an experiment, and its continuance will depend on the results obtained.

## LOUIS AUBERT TALKS ON FRENCH COMPOSERS

Parisian Opera-Maker Whose Fairy Piece, "The Blue Forest," Is to Be Given Its First Production in Boston Begins Supervision of Rehearsals

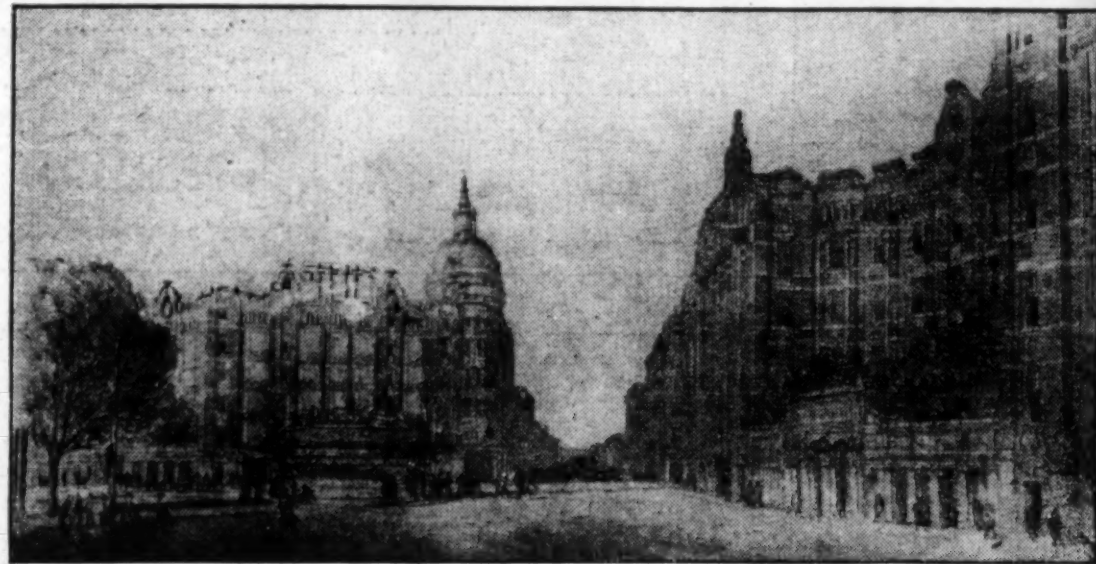
Louis Aubert, the French composer, who arrived in Boston Monday night to assist in the production of his new opera, "The Blue Forest," at the Boston opera house March 8, began supervising the rehearsals this morning. In talking with a representative of the Monitor at the close of his session with the conductor, Mr. Caplet, and some of the singers, Mr. Aubert said that the so-called independent composers of the present-day French school, of whom he counts himself one, owe much to the encouraging example of Debussy. This composer, he said, was the most striking figure in French music for the number of successful innovations he has made in the formulas of composition. Yet he said that Debussy in no way

stood for a school. Debussy produces one kind of result working with freedom from conventional rules, while Florent Schmitt and Maurice Ravel produce other kinds of results.

"The entire modern musical movement in France owes the main principles of its freedom," said Mr. Aubert, "not to Debussy, but to Chabrier. Now Chabrier was a truculent and explosive man and one whom the world is likely to write down merely as a strange character, instead of a superlatively original one. But original he was. He was a great discoverer and pioneer in French musical art. And his discoveries affected the fields of melody, harmony and orchestration to an

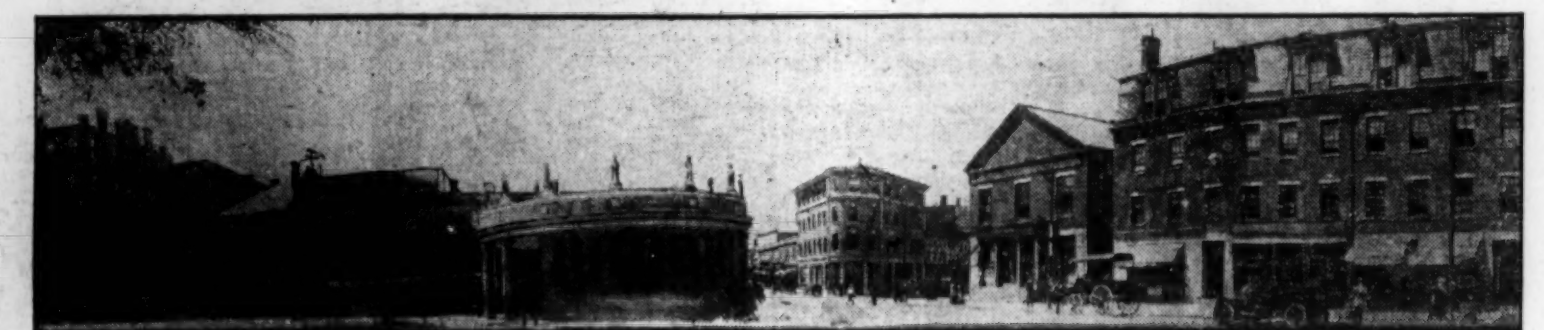
(Continued on page four, column five)

## HARVARD SQUARE AS EXPERT WOULD SEE IT



Professor Duquesne's Plans to improve square to appear like this will be presented to Cambridge officials tonight

## HARVARD SQUARE SHOWING HOW CAMBRIDGE CENTER LOOKS



View shows several of business structures which committee of citizens plans to improve in general scheme to beautify vicinity—College house at extreme right

## NEW BEDFORD HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS ARE ASKED AT HEARINGS

Hearings on three bills calling for an appropriation sufficient to develop the harbor of New Bedford and the construction of drydocks and piers brought before the committee on harbors and public land at the State House this morning a large representative body of New Bedford merchants and mill owners who advocated the passage of the measures. Representative Andrew Doyle of New Bedford said that the business done at the New Bedford harbor at the present time warrants the state taking a hand and developing conditions there so as to make it one of the foremost harbors on the Atlantic coast. The value of the cargo brought into New Bedford harbor last year exceeded \$40,000,000, he said.

The bill had the support of City Solicitor Barney, who represented the municipality in the absence of Mayor Ashley, George E. Briggs, Edmund Wood, Alderman John B. Lowrey, Dr. John W. Coughlin, George R. Stetson, representative of the Board of Trade; Aldermen Glenon and Sherman and Clarence A. Cook and Charles G. Aiken. There was no opposition, and the hearing was closed.

## ARGUMENTS OPEN IN GOMPERS CASE

WASHINGTON—Arguments to sustain the jail sentences imposed on Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, in the Bucks Stove & Range Company contempt case, were begun today before the court of appeals, by the "committee of prosecutors" appointed by the supreme court.

## CALCUTTA CONSUL NAMED

WASHINGTON—Appointment of James A. Smith of Middlebury, Vt., to succeed Alfonso Gerulini of Woonsocket, R. I., as consul-general at Calcutta, India, was sent to the Senate today by President Taft. Mr. Smith is at present consul-general at Marseilles, France.

## GOV. WILSON SENDS IN HIS RESIGNATION

TRENTON, N. J.—Woodrow Wilson today sent to the secretary of state his resignation as Governor of New Jersey, written in his own handwriting, to take effect at noon Saturday.

The President of the New Jersey Senate, James F. Fielder, a regularly elected member of the upper branch of the Legislature, will automatically become Governor.

Governor Wilson said he would attend the inauguration of Mr. Fielder at the joint session of the Legislature Saturday noon. Thursday will probably be his last day in harness here.

## TAX AMENDMENT FORMALLY IN EFFECT

WASHINGTON—The income tax amendment to the constitution of the United States was put into effect at noon today in formal proclamation by Secretary of State Philander C. Knox. The amendment, the first since that enacted 45 years ago, abolishing slavery, is the sixteenth added to the original constitution.

The proclamation followed the ratification of the income tax resolution by three-fourths of the states in the Union after its passage by Congress.

## KILEY ANNEXATION BILL MEETS REBUFF

Adverse report was made in the House this afternoon on the bill presented on the petition of Daniel J. Kiley of Boston to annex the cities and towns within a radius of 10 miles of Boston and form a metropolitan city of Boston. The committee was unanimous in its report.

## STATE BOARD REPORT WOULD BAR NON- MEDICAL PRACTISE

Amendments to the medical registration law which, if enacted, would prevent healing by practitioners other than those who have passed the medical examination of the state board of registration in medicine, are recommended in the report of the board filed today at the State House.

After being formally filed with the House the report was referred to the committee on public health for a hearing and consideration.

In general the recommendations are the same as those made by the board last year. The board urges a new draft of section 9 of chapter 76 of the revised laws, the medical registration act, which purports to exclude from the provisions of the act those who heal by mental means, "provided that they do not violate any of the preceding provisions of this act."

This last clause is an addition and practically nullifies all of section 9. After declaring that those who heal by mental means shall not come within the provisions of the act, the final requirement reverses this statement by declaring that they shall be bound by the eight preceding sections, one of which section four is as follows:

"The word medicine, as used in this act, shall be regarded as referring only to that branch of science which relates to the prevention, cure or alleviation of the diseases of the human body, and any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of section 8 of this chapter who shall publicly assume or advertise any title of designation which shall show or tend to show that the person publicly assuming or advertising the same, is a practitioner of medicine in one or more of its branches, or who shall investigate or diagnose physical ailments, defects or conditions of any person, with a view to treat or modify the same, or does treat or modify the same, by use of instruments or external appliances or manipulations, or by the application or administration of any remedial agent or substance for either internal or external effect."

Another section, number 8, provides a fine of from \$100 to \$500 or imprisonment for three months, or both, in the case of any person who holds himself out to be a practitioner of medicine as defined in section 4 and who is not "lawfully authorized to practise medicine within this commonwealth and registered as aforesaid."

Another section provides that in order to be registered a person must pass the board's test, which includes examinations in the subjects of anatomy, surgery, physiology, obstetrics, gynecology, practice of medicine and hygiene, the presentation of a certificate that he has received the degree of doctor of medicine or its equivalent from an incorporated medical school.

## DEPOSIT PLAN CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON—Action by Congress upon the change in disbursement and deposit systems of the federal treasury, authorized by circular number five, declared by Rudolph Spreckels to endanger the financial stability of the country, will be sought early in the coming session, Senator Poindexter announced today.

## DISCHARGE OF MAN MAKES STRIKE GROW

Through the discharge of the foreman, it is said, 75 operatives on women's garments came out on strike at the Jefferson building, 564 Washington street, today.

This is the first group of the women garment workers to quit. Luigi Velleri and Joseph Abramovich, two striking garment workers, were sentenced to the house of correction for three months on charges of disturbing the peace, breaking glass and assault, by Judge Cohen. Both appealed and were held in \$300 each.

The two men were arrested a week ago.

Abraham Rosenberg, international president; Max Mitchell, international vice-president, and other officers of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union will confer here this afternoon and address meetings tonight and tomorrow on the question of a new wage and working schedule which affects 12,000 operatives.

## STRIKERS' SPEAKERS ARE UNDER ARREST

PATERSON, N. J.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the I. W. W. organizer, Carlo Tresca and Patrick Quinlan of New York today were arrested and ordered out of town today when they started to address silk factory strikers. They refused to leave and were locked up on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Word was received that William D. Haywood, national organizer of the I. W. W., was on his way here from Cincinnati. It was announced that he would not be permitted to stay in the city. A special detail of detectives was assigned to watch for him and notify him that he must not remain. The I. W. W. men say Haywood will pay no attention to orders to leave town. The strikers have planned a meeting for this evening.

From the shops of Aronson & Blum, S. J. Aronson & Co. and Doherty & Wadsworth from 2000 to 3000 employees walked out. They demand an eight-hour day and a \$12 minimum weekly wage.

## WALKERS REUNITE FOR LAST 40 MILES

BALTIMORE, Md.—Preparations were made in Washington Monday by Constant Leupp of the suffragists' band for the entrance into Washington Friday of the women suffrage walkers.

Genevieve Wimsatt, leader of the mounted division of the coming suffrage pageant, arranged with Miss Leupp for a detachment of her riders to proceed to Hyattsville, Md., Thursday morning to act as escort into Washington. Mrs. Ida Craft brought up the rear-guard from Overlea Monday and after a luncheon in the suburbs to all the walkers the reunited band marched five miles to the hotel. Addresses were given in theaters and on street corners Monday night.

## CALL OF EXPOSITION TO CELEBRATE CANAL BUILDING IS HEARD

Panama-Pacific Official Lecturer Tells Boston Commerce Men of Dream City Built on Ocean Shore

## GREETINGS GIVEN

Says All Buildings Will Be Completed Eight Months Ahead of Time and \$50,000,000 Exhibits Shown

"Every building that will go to make up the Panama-Pacific international exposition in San Francisco in 1915 will be finished by June 25, 1914, eight months ahead of time." This statement was made today by Dr. Frederick Vining Fisher, manager of the bureau of lectures of the exposition, in his address before the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the assembly luncheon in the American house.

Alexander Whiteside, chairman of the chamber assembly, presided, and there were several hundred present to hear Dr. Vining.

The exposition will cost \$50,000,000 and will house \$50,000,000 worth of exhibits, it was stated by Dr. Fisher. His address was accompanied by colored views and pictures of the Panama canal and of California and the West, including camera records of the various stages of the construction of the exposition.

Dr. Fisher said in part:

"The question has arisen, I find it everywhere in my travels over the republic, as to what part of the world will be most benefited by the Panama canal. There is no part of the world that will not feel the impulse to trade and commerce that the canal will produce. We are dreaming at San Francisco that in 1915 we are going to bring the producers of America and the market of 900,000,000 people of the Orient face to face in a way that we have never seen before. I am sure no part of our republic can be more interested in the Panama canal and its achievement and celebration than the men of Boston.

"The question arose how we could adequately celebrate our wonder achievement of building the Panama canal. The Congress of the United States officially declared we shall celebrate, by a great exposition, not to be held in foreign land, but in America, not on the Atlantic which was the ocean of yesterday, but on the Pacific, which is the ocean of tomorrow. In 1906 this gay, proud, quaint old city went down beneath an onslaught. San Francisco is today building the dream city of 1915, the brief international exposition to celebrate an international event, the first by the sea, the first which celebrates not a memory but a living achievement, and an exposition which faces not the past but the tomorrow.

"President Moore sent the greeting of the exposition through me to you and said: 'Tell the men of the nation we are not concerned with what the states are doing for San Francisco, but we are concerned how we can serve the states, and our whole concern is how Iowa and Illinois, Missouri, South Dakota and all the states can have adequate representation with us in 1915. We want to put the nation in touch with the Orient; we want to build ideals that will never die.'

"From the hour Oct. 14, 1911, when President Taft broke ground, the first official ceremony of the exposition, till now, the work of building the climax of expositions has gone steadily forward. Two years ahead of time, we have 2000 applications for concessions, and we have 1,977,000 square feet of exhibit space applied for and will have three times as much space asked for as we can grant. The exposition has nearly a mile on the waterfront.

"Unlike the white city of Chicago, we will have a city of many colors. No white will be allowed on the grounds. Everywhere will be tints melting into others and forming effects in architecture and design. Instead of a vast extended park, the dream city of 1915 will be a majestic walled city of 14 exhibit palaces flanked by the midway of the Golden Gate on the east and the grand pavilions of nations and avenue of states in the west. These palaces will be grouped about three great architectural courts—the rich oriental court of abundance on the left, the classic court of four seasons on the right and the great central court of sun and stars in the center, above which rises the striking and stately administration tower.

"On the front of the noted ferry building at San Francisco each night there gleams in electric brilliancy the legend, 'California Invites the World—1915—Panama-Pacific Exposition.' To this exposition I especially invite the city of Boston and the great commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## POSTAL MERGER ABANDONED

SALEM, Mass.—In view of the change in administration at Washington, it has been decided to abandon the proposition to consolidate into one postal district the postoffices of Salem, Beverly, Peabody, Danvers and Marblehead, with Salem as the center.



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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# Suffragist Campaign to Go On Turkish Cause Seen Hopeless

## MILITANCY TO GO ON DESPITE ARREST OF LEADER IS PROMISE

Mrs. Pankhurst Declares She Will Say Something Startling at Her Trial for Inciting to Explosion

## SUFFRAGISTS DEFY

(Special Cable to the Monitor from Its European Bureau)

LONDON—Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested yesterday afternoon for inciting persons unknown to damage Mr. Lloyd-George's house. Seen on the afternoon of the arrest, she declared that she was not in the least anxious about herself; but that, had she been able to speak at the Pavilion, she might have had something startling to say. As it was, she would keep it for her trial.

Christabel Pankhurst, interviewed in Paris, declared it would make her mother's influence stronger than before and asked what the authorities would do with her now they had got her.

The weekly meeting at the Pavilion was considerably interrupted. Miss Kenny declared that the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst would make no difference in the militancy of the movement and that as for the government seizing their funds they would not do it for the simple reason that they could not.

Mr. Lansbury, former member of Parliament for Bow, asked why the government arrested Mrs. Pankhurst for incitement to destroy a house and declined to arrest Sir Edward Carson and Bonar Law for inciting to rebellion.

Mrs. Drummond explained that one of the recent gifts to the movement was a large quantity of paraffine.

In a letter to the Times Mrs. Fawcett, a decided non-militant, declares that the government by their mishandling of the whole subject have created a situation which has brought the law into contempt.

## AUCKLAND TO BE NAVAL BASE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The home navy squadron is being withdrawn from the Sydney base and stationed at Auckland in New Zealand. Sydney in the future will be the base of the Australian locally-owned fleet unit.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Relieve Me, Xantippe."  
COLONIAL—"The Miracle."  
HOLLIS—"The Governor's Lady."  
KEITH—"Vanderbilt."  
MAJESTIC—"Ripley Pulls the Strings."  
PARK—"The Woman."  
PLYMOUTH—"Robert Lorraine."  
SHUBERT—"Helen Lovell."  
TREMONT—"The Yellow Jacket."

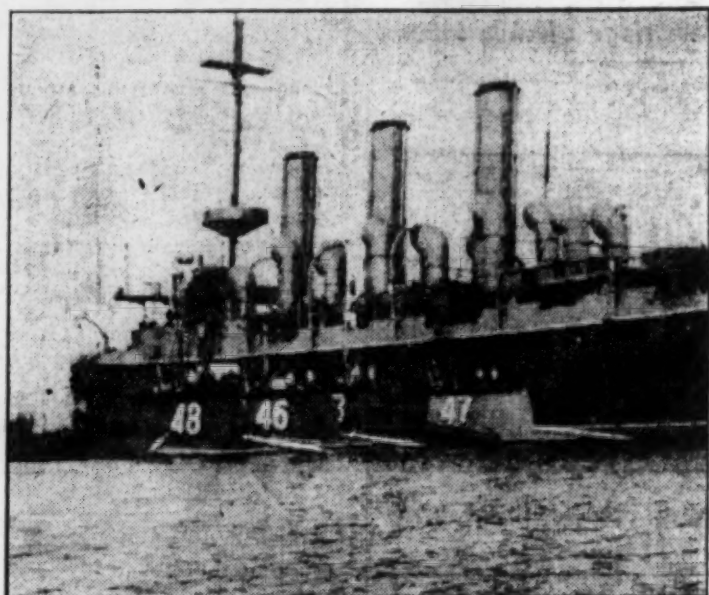
**BOSTON CONCERTS**  
Tuesday, Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., violin recital, Miss Hildegarde Brandages.  
Thursday, Jordan hall, 8 p. m., song recital, Miss Elena Gerhardt.  
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., sixteenth Symphony rehearsal.  
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., sixteenth Symphony concert.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Mr. Bondi and Mme. Rhodeska.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Faust."  
Friday, 8 p. m., "Traviata."  
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Jewels of the Madonna"; 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."  
Sunday, 3:15 p. m., orchestral concert, Jaroslav Kocian, soloist.

**CHICAGO**  
AUDITORIUM—"The Daughter of Heaven."  
BLACKSTONE—"Mme. Nastimova."  
COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid."  
GRAND-Douglas Fairbanks.  
ILLINOIS—"Henry Miller."  
OLYMPIC—"Top of the Mornin'."  
OPERA HOUSE—"Everywoman."  
POWERS—"John Drew."

**NEW YORK**  
ARTOR—"Fine Feathers."  
BROADWAY—"Years of Discretion."  
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."  
CARINO—"The Firefly."  
CHILDREN—"Ripley Pulls the Strings."  
COMAN—"Broadway Jones."  
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."  
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."  
EMPIRE—"The Spy."  
FORTY-EIGHT STREET—"Wm. Collier."  
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."  
GAIETY—"Stop Thief."  
GARDEN—"John E. Kellard."  
HAIRIS—"The Master Mind."  
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."  
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."  
KNICKBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson."  
LIBERTY—"Milk and Honey."  
LYCEUM—"The New Secretary."  
MACARTHA—"The Whip."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."  
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"The Bridal Path."  
WALLACK'S—"Irish Players."

## KING GEORGE AT PORTSMOUTH INSPECTS NEW ZEALAND GIFT



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

British submarines lying alongside their parent ship, H.M.S. Arrogant, in English harbor

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The King lately spent a busy day at Portsmouth inspecting the dockyard and also the New Zealand, the battleship recently presented to the imperial navy by the people of New Zealand.

As every one knows, King George is a thorough-going sailor at heart, and his inspections have more of the technical aspect about them than the conventionalities of a royal visit. The King was, of course, received with the usual honors, and the guns of Nelson's old Victory

thundered their salute, but for the most part the day was devoid of ceremonial.

The visit to the New Zealand lasted an hour, and the King evinced the greatest interest in the great battle-cruiser which marks such an important development in imperial naval policy. A point of special interest in the fittings is the "gyroscopic" compass, the New Zealand being the first ship in commission to be fitted with one of these. The ordinary magnetic compass does not point to the true north, and has more serious practical defects. The gyroscopic compass, invented by a German engineer, is in the form of a free wheel, which after revolving for a certain time points to north or very close to it. Full opportunity will be afforded of testing the new compass during her voyage round the world.

The King was also greatly interested in the latest marvel of marine engineering, the feeding of the boilers in the stockhold by means of oil fuel.

Subsequently his majesty inspected E-4, the first vessel of the submarine flotilla to be fitted with guns. The guns are mounted on a platform which can be raised or lowered at will. The platform disappears as the vessel sinks under the water, the hatch closing over it, and the contrivance is said to render the E-4 invaluable as a weapon of defense against torpedo-boat attack.

Following the visit to the E-4, his majesty's party made a tour of the huge dockyard by motor car. The building ship where the new super-dreadnought is in course of construction was visited, and visits were paid to the Iron Duke launched in 1912 and to the Hindustan, which lay in the floating dock undergoing her annual repairs.

The King was accompanied during this tour of inspection by Winston Churchill, M. P., first lord of the admiralty; Prince Louis of Battenberg, first sea lord; the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, high commissioner for New Zealand and other representatives of the dominion.

## KIAMIL PASHA SEES NO BETTER TERMS FOR TURK

(Special Cable to the Monitor from Its European Bureau)

LONDON—The prime minister of Rumania has proposed St. Petersburg as the scene of the negotiations for the delimitation of the Bulgo-Rumanian frontier.

Kiamil Pasha, interviewed at Cairo, declared that there was no chance of the Turks obtaining better terms than had been agreed to by his government.

## HONORS MEANT FOR EXPLORER GO TO MRS. SCOTT

(Special Cable to the Monitor from Its European Bureau)

LONDON—The visit of the King and Queen of Denmark to Berlin is understood to have a distinct political purpose and not in the least to be a mere act of courtesy.

## RUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF FINLAND SEEN AS CONCERN OF EUROPE

Refusal of England and France to Grant Credit to St. Petersburg Is Urged as Way to Stop Russification

## AGGRESSION FELT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Once again the sufferings of Finland are forcing themselves on the attention of Europe. Again and again during the past decade thinking men and women all over the world have been roused to a recognition of the fact that Russia was pursuing a policy in Finland which would not bear investigation, which could not be defended on any conceivable grounds, which had for its ultimate object an intention subversive alike of "the faith of treaties," the rights of a common humanity, and which bid fair to be a standing menace to the peace of Europe.

The policy had its beginnings many years ago. Its history can be traced in a few short lines. Something over an hundred years ago Finland, which for a hundred years before that had been an independent province under the suzerainty of Sweden, was conquered by Alexander I. of Russia, who by a special rescript safeguarded to Finland for all time her constitution and "fundamental laws," and this constitution and these fundamental laws have been recognized and sworn to by each successive ruler at Peterhoff since that time.

## Russification Begun

Some 14 years ago, however, the policy of the Russification of Finland, long contemplated, was at last inaugurated by the notorious manifesto of February, 1899, which asserted the right of Russia to legislate for Finland without the consent of the Finnish Diet on every matter declared to have bearing on Russian interests.

In vain the Diet at Helsingfors protested against this contravention of their rights and petitioned the Czar with patient dignity to remember his oath.

The only reply to these representations was the edict of 1900 which constituted Russian as the official language of the country. Then came the abolition of the Finnish army in 1901, followed, after three years of bitter resentment, by the revolution of 1905. For the moment it seemed as if the Russian progress was shaken and her intention halted. Her power had been broken in the far east by the Japanese and the immediate result of the outbreak in Finland was to bring from St. Petersburg some slight concession to Finnish national feeling. It was, however, only a temporary lull, and in 1910 the policy of Russification was renewed with the utmost vigor.

One by one, the Duma passed acts, each one of which reduced still further the rights of the grand duchy. In 1911 the Finnish pilot service was taken over by the government at St. Petersburg. Early in 1912 knowledge of Russia was made obligatory on all public officials and no other language was to be recognized in official correspondence, and then came the hated equalization law of last summer, which admitted the Russian to the same rights in Finland as the Finn.

## Position Again Acute

By means of this law, as it has been well pointed out, the supporters and emissaries of the Russian government can vote in elections for the Finnish Diet and thus help to destroy the last bulwark of Finland's liberty. It is in consequence of the callously cynical enforcement of this law that the position in Finland is once again becoming acute. Twenty-three members of the supreme court of Viborg, tried before a local court at St. Petersburg for refusing to enforce a law which the most prominent jurists in Europe have pronounced illegal, and condemned to the utmost penalty, to 16 months' imprisonment and 10 years deprivation of civil rights, presents a picture which has fastened itself on the conscience of Europe.

Such a trial and verdict is likely to mark an epoch. Small wonder that on their journey to St. Petersburg those 24 devoted men, who placed the liberty of their country before everything, were the subjects of a great popular ovation,

## DOMINION SENDS HER SONS FOR BRITISH NAVAL TRAINING



(Reproduced by permission of the Liverpool Courier, Liverpool)

Cadets from Canadian College at Halifax who will serve on H. M. S. Berwick

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The Allan liner Hesperian recently arrived in Liverpool with a number of cadets from the Canadian Naval Training College at Halifax. These cadets proceeded forthwith to Chatham to join H. M. S. Berwick, where they will receive a year's special training in accordance with a new arrangement made by the admiralty

and that the people looked upon them as martyrs for Finnish liberty and came out to cheer them at every wayside station. No doubt the object of it all is to convince the Finns that further resistance is useless. It is very much open to question, however, whether Russia will succeed in attaining her purpose. It is still more open to question whether Europe can afford to allow her to attain to it even if there were any prospect of her doing so.

It will perhaps be said, as in fact it has been said more often than enough, that after all it is a domestic affair, that at no point can it be said to touch seriously the ground of international concern, that it is manifestly impossible for one power to dictate to another how it should manage its own affairs, and that even if such a course did not transgress all international etiquette, any representations would be worse than useless unless it were made quite evident, that in case of refusal to consider them, they would be enforced in the only way that Russia can really understand.

## Finance May Be Check

Such a view, however, by no means states the position fairly. As has been repeatedly pointed out, there is growing up amongst nations today, a power which steadily increases in strength and importance, and beside which already the force of arms is coming to be seen as only secondary, this is the power of finance. Short of going to war with Russia, the ordinary man in the street might ask, how can her aggression be stopped? Three years ago, Senator Stenroth, a leading member of the Finnish Senate, answered that question, and showed thereby that he understood a great drift in modern social economics, namely the shifting of the seat of power amongst nations from arms to credit.

"In the long run," he said, "perhaps the only way, to bring the Russian government to its senses will be for France and England to refuse it that credit without which it can do nothing." France and England together are the creditors of the old world, and of all the countries of the old world, Russia is perhaps most her debtor, and if France and England can refuse money to the Balkan League fighting for liberty, at any rate as far as they understand it, surely they can refuse money to Russia, when she is using it, or the greater part of it, to crush out that idea of liberty in Finland of which France would proclaim herself almost the symbol, and of which England has long been the champion.

## Other Issues at Stake

There are of course other and more immediate issues at stake. There is the fact unquestioned that Russia means to use a subjugated Finland as a stepping stone to a further possible move west. There is the fact that Russian engineers are working day and night at the naval base at Hango. There is the fact that Norway is strengthening her northern frontier, and that Sweden keeps her fleet or the greater part of it not too far from the Finnish Skerries. Russia does not push on the work at Hango just

## SURVEYS BEGUN FOR AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—It is now announced that the design for the federal capital recently prepared by a home affairs departmental board, has been adopted, and surveys for the city have been commenced. The design is a combination of the principal features of four plans chosen by a committee of selection in a competition thrown open to the world, for three of which prizes were awarded, and the fourth was purchased as the recommendation of a minority report. The plan adopted will, however, be much less expensive than any of the four competitive designs.

## TELEPHONE NOW CONNECTS PARIS WITH DUTCH CITY

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—Telephonic communications have now been established between The Hague and Paris. Several times the scheme has seemed on the verge of realization, but difficulties have occurred which have necessitated its postponement. In 1902 negotiations were opened on the subject between Holland and France but were not successful.

At first connection between Amsterdam and Paris was proposed, but the plan, though it had much to commend it, had to be abandoned by the Dutch government owing to financial reasons. Finally, the connection has been established between Brussels, Amsterdam and Paris. The fact that the messages to and from Holland have to come through the Belgian line, though during busy hours it may cause some delay, does not interfere with the effectiveness of the service.

## HOAX IS PLAYED ON STRASBOURG

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—A bogus telegram announcing a surprise visit of the Emperor to Strasbourg to witness a test alarm of the garrison, was received by the Strasbourg authorities recently. The commander-in-chief was communicated with, and he thereupon ordered the troops to muster on the drill ground at the hour mentioned as that of his majesty's arrival. Prince Joachim, the Emperor's son, who is stationed at Strasbourg, also attended.

The Emperor, however, did not arrive, and inquiries having been made by telephone to Wismen, it was found that the Emperor had never had any intention of going to Strasbourg and that he was then at Konigsberg. The sender of the telegram remains unknown.

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# Kaiser's Influence for Peace Industry Interesting Queen

## LOVER OF PEACE SEEN IN GERMAN EMPEROR

Prince Lichnowsky, at Celebration of Kaiser's Birthday in London, Says Two Nations Have Been Working in Harmony for Common Aims

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In honor of the German Emperor's birthday a dinner was given at the Hotel Cecil by the German societies in London. There were only two toasts, that of King George, which was enthusiastically honored, and that of the German Emperor.

In recommending the second toast the new German ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, as reported in the special cable to the Monitor Feb. 3, made an interesting reference to Anglo-German relations and to German policy. To foster friendly relations with the kindred and powerful island people was regarded by the German Emperor, he said, as one of his noblest duties, and to this peaceful policy, consistently pursued, was due the fact that those present had found, in England, a second home.

During the last few months it had been specially evident to all that the German government regarded as its paramount duty to work in accord with its allies, and in harmony with the friendly British government for the purpose of maintaining European peace, and whenever inevitable differences arose to employ their united influence to adjust them.

### Way Is Kept Open

Working thus on a basis of mutual confidence and common aims, the two governments had so far succeeded in keeping open the way to an understanding, and were striving to approach in the same spirit the solution of any further problems that might arise. With good understanding and friendship between Great Britain and Germany, and with both resolved to advance unflinchingly the work of industrial development, they might look forward without anxiety to whatever vicissitudes the future might bring forth.

Referring to the German Emperor, Prince Lichnowsky said that his vigorous nature was a guarantee that the destinies of the fatherland would be directed with caution and firmness. His love of peace gave the surest pledge for the continuation of the policy which had always aimed at the preservation of peace.

If the opinion was held that Germany, surrounded by powerful neighbors and more exposed than any other nation to the vicissitudes of historical development, could not do without a powerful, united government, and therefore required a powerful sovereign, they could regard their present Emperor as a splendid representative of that theory. He concluded:

"Our Emperor, who is a true friend of this beautiful country, is, I may say, not only beloved and admired by us, but the warmest sympathy is felt for him here in England, and his personality is particularly adapted to draw the two nations yet closer together."

### KAISER CONVEYS THANKS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—Through the imperial chancellor the following communication by the Kaiser has been made public: "At the beginning of another year of my life I have again received countless congratulations from communities, societies, corporations and individual patriots. By all circles of the German people, at home and abroad, the desire to give me pleasure has been shown through manifestations of sympathy and loyalty."

"My birthday this year has brought with it a series of commemorative days which bring the elevation of Prussia—100 years ago—before our eyes. Looking back on those days of desperate need and highest glory, we recognize with admiration what may be achieved by a people that, confiding in God, gives its all-life and possessions—for its King, its fatherland, honor and freedom."

"May the memory of the past help to keep ever present what we owe to the fatherland, and encourage us to fulfill with the same faith, unselfishness and unanimity the tasks which providence has set us in this generation as our fathers did 100 years ago."

"With this wish I would like to guide the German people to those approaching commemorative days."

"But to all those who in these days have proved to me their faithful love and loyalty, I convey my sincerest thanks."

## CONSTANTINOPLE IS WITHOUT FUNDS AND FOOD DIMINISHES

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The condition of things in Constantinople is almost beyond exaggeration. What is happening at the front, no one knows, but in the city itself, only the natural fatalism of the Turk prevents an excitement which might produce a revolution.

The refugees from Thrace, who were recently shipped over the Bosphorus, are slowly straggling back into the city. With neither homes nor food provided for them in Asia, this was perhaps all that could be expected. The treasury is empty, and every attempt to obtain money in Europe has been met by a refusal to advance a piastre until the conclusion of peace. The pay of everybody is in arrears, and the food supplies of the civil population, at all events, are steadily running short.

The last resort is an internal loan, and an internal loan has been described as a benevolence from the opponents of the government. Whether the government could really enforce such a demand is itself doubtful. The committee made a hopeless blunder when they seized the reins of power. Everything was in their favor if they had allowed the Kiamil cabinet to make peace and had then

roused the country against the grand visier and Nazim Pasha, by declaring that they had sold the empire. Instead of this, they seized the reins of power themselves and assassinated Nazim.

The assassination has won for them the enmity of a large section of the army, whilst the seizure of the government has placed them in the position of facing the very circumstances which were too strong for Kiamil. While most people put down the recent coup d'état to the ambition of the committee and think it had overreached itself, they fail to see that perhaps the dominating figure in the committee at the moment was Enver Bey.

Enver Bey, whatever his faults may be, has always been regarded as a patriot before anything. If he believed that it was possible to save the country by thrusting out Kiamil and resorting to a last desperate effort to defeat the allies, he would not be stopped by fear, either of danger or discredit to himself. Some such scheme he has been endeavoring to put into practice. It is true he has been only chief of staff to a general of a division, but he has been none the less the inspirer of the present military and political policy.

## FRANCE AND ITALY FIX BOUNDARIES IN NORTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—A settlement has been reached, it is stated, with regard to the frontiers between the new Italian possession of Tripoli and French Tunisia. The basis of the settlement is the frontier line accepted by Turkey and France in the Anglo-French treaty of 1899. Ghadames, by this arrangement, will belong to Italy. The remaining frontier line between Ghadames and Ghat will also be decided in accordance with the settlement of 1902, which itself was based on the 1899 treaty between France and England.

Should any difficulty arise in the final demarcation, the two governments will solve them by mutual compensations. Another decision which is also announced, and is of considerable importance to both countries, is the cooperation of both countries in the pacification of the interland. This would go far to prove that the rumors of disagreements between the governments of France and Italy on the question of the Franco-Italian frontier are without foundation.

### RUSSIA WATCHES THE AIR

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Under a Russian regulation applying to aerial navigation, foreign aviators are required to land at once in the event of their crossing the frontier into Russia.

## LONDON RAILWAY IS LAID DOWN IN COMPLETE PARTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Central London railway is renewing its permanent way in a rather novel manner. The work is all done in the interval between the return of the last train to the depot at night and the start of the first train in the morning.

Sections of permanent way, rails, sleepers and all are built up in the depot at Shepherd's Bush, and then slung under a special train. The old rails and sleepers are removed, and the train, pulled over the vacant section of the road, drops the new permanent way into its place.

So many men being necessary for this work the electric current has to be cut off from the live rails, the special train being propelled by means of storage batteries. The work is complicated by the fact that a new type of rail is being used and transverse sleepers in place of the longitudinal ones at first employed. Rapid progress is, however, being made under the skilful direction of E. P. Grove.

### RUSSIAN BAR CLOSED TO WOMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—The Council of Empire have killed the bill passed by the Duma, recently admitting women to the Russian bar. There were 84 votes in favor of the bill and 66 against.

## QUEEN AIDS IN RESTORING LACE INDUSTRY



(Copyright by "Topical")

Two lace workers at Coggeshall, town in Essex, where effort is being made to revive almost forgotten art

## CHORLEY WAS TEST IN BRITISH POLITICS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The vacancy in the Chorley division of Lancashire has afforded a test of the position of parties such as has not been obtainable for some time.

Chorley is a great division of Lancashire, and Lancashire largely holds the balance at the present moment. It has always been a Conservative seat, and while there was no reason to suppose that the Liberals would succeed in obliterating Lord Balcarras' last majority of 2,536, so as to gain possession of the seat, they had, however, the opportunity of showing if they could reduce it, just as the Unionists had the opportunity of showing whether they could hold their own or even increase it.

The election, of course, afforded a very different test to the recent one in Londonderry, and the result was waited for with considerable interest by both parties.

Lord Balcarras himself goes to the House of Lords as 27th Earl of Crawford, and Premier Earl of Scotland. His loss will be a real one to his party in the House of Commons, where as chief whip he has done immense service to unionism and has been largely instrumental in restoring its political fortunes. He is one of the younger peers who dislike particularly banishment to the Upper House. It is true that his political career will continue, but the opportunities of it will be considerably lessened. He unites more almost than any other member of Parliament politics with scholarship, whilst his residence as a member of Oxford house, after he first left the university, has given him a wide grasp of the lives of the poorer members of the community.

## TREASURY FOR UNIT CONTROL OF THE INDIAN MINT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The India office about a year ago made application to the treasury to be allowed to maintain a staff in India, at Bombay, subject to the control of the royal mint for all purposes connected with the coinage of sovereigns, but which should be at the disposal of the government of India "for the purposes of such duties as are now carried out by the government of India."

A parliamentary white paper has just been issued dealing with the subject, in which the treasury declares that they are unable to agree to any scheme which involves divided control and propose as alternatives that a branch mint should be established at Bombay, under the supervision of the master of the mint, or that the whole of the existing mint at Bombay should be taken by the British government.

At the end of the paper is a despatch from Lord Crewe, in which he says that he doubts whether either of these alternatives would commend themselves, and that if both were dismissed, it might be desirable to consider the advisability of producing at one of the Indian mints a separate gold coin of the denomination of, say, 10 rupees, adding that, on certain conditions, he is prepared to sanction the issue of such a coin.

## PORTUGAL BEGINS PRISON REFORM

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—The new law affecting Portuguese prisons has come into force. The prisons have been visited by the premier accompanied by the minister of justice to inaugurate its enforcement. The provisions of the new law mitigate the conditions of life and treatment in the prisons, and the wearing of hoods over the head and face of the prisoners has been abolished.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN TO BE AT SCHEVENINGEN

(Special to the Monitor)

VOORBURG, Holland—The National Council of Women for the Netherlands will meet in Scheveningen from May 20 to May 27. Most of the meetings will be open to members only, but three public meetings also will be held on the following dates: May 22, President, Mrs. May W. Sewall (United States), subject, "The Peace Movement"; May 23, President, the Duchess of Aberdeen, subject, "Different Problems of the Movement for the Emancipation of Women"; May 26, President, the Duchess of Aberdeen, subject, "Obligatory Communal Service for Women."

In addition to these a public reception will be held on May 20, in which, according to the tradition of the international council, the presidents of the different national councils will address the meeting. On Sunday, May 25, the Rev. Anna Shaw hopes to conduct a service in the Baptist church in The Hague.

Good work, the report proceeded, had been done on the new experimental steam engine, and in a month or two extensive additions would be made to the plant, which would bring the engineering steam laboratory into line with the best teaching laboratories in Australia. As the result of the high standard of its engineering department a distinction had been conferred on the school in that the commonwealth government had decided to recognize the associate diploma in mechanical engineering in connection with the navy. The regulations of the navy provided that Australian universities having four-year engineering courses may nominate graduates for positions of probationary engineer sub-lieutenants, and that provision had been extended to the school's associates.

The wool-classing students had been instructed at the school and at 28 country woolsheds. In receiving the practical training which the system provides they had handled the wool of 550,000 sheep, equal to about 11,000 bales, and worth some £130,000. In all the other branches of the activities of the institution the results had been satisfactory, and everything was being done to make the education imparted as complete as possible.

## FIVE-DAY WEEK VOTE OF MINERS IS NOT DECISIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, sitting at the Westminster Palace hotel, has received the reports from the various districts as to the ballot for or against a five working days week.

The result showed a majority in favor of the scheme of 60,471, the actual figures being: For, 230,741; against, 171,270; for, 60,471.

Two important districts, however, did not vote, namely, South Wales and Bristol. After considering the result of the ballot the executive passed a resolution to the effect that, in their opinion, no action could be taken on the figures shown. In these circumstances, the whole matter will be referred again to a conference of the federation, to be held at an early date.

## HISTORICAL FUND IN FRENCH BUDGET

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The budget of 1913, the discussion of which will shortly take place in the chamber, contains a clause providing for the establishment of a special fund for the preservation of historical monuments. Though the fund will be a government institution, private donations and subscriptions will be received. The fact that churches are included among the monuments to be kept in repair, has already given rise to some criticism.

### NAVAL CANDIDATES CLASSIFIED

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Of 28 school-boy candidates recently selected for admission to the Australian Royal Naval College 13 were from state schools, eight had passed from state to secondary schools by scholarship and seven were from private schools.

## ADELAIDE SCHOOL OF MINES PROGRESSING

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The Adelaide School of Mines and Industries is admittedly one of the best technical colleges, both as regards equipment and standard of tuition, in the commonwealth. The curriculum embraces 47 distinct subjects, and almost every year sees an extension in this direction. Probably the two outstanding features of the school are its engineering and wool-classing departments, and many former students who have gained successes in these branches now occupy important positions in various parts of the world.

The annual "break-up" of the school, which took place on Thursday, Dec. 12, was attended by the Premier (Hon. A. H. Peake, M. P.) and a large number of other prominent citizens. The report of the president (Sir Langdon Bonython) showed that the past year, the twenty-fourth in the history of the institution, had been marked by some special events. There had been a large increase in the number of students enrolled, the total being 2456, as compared with 2212 the previous year.

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## PORTUGAL'S HEAD VISITING OPORTO

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LISBON—Together with the premier and the minister of the interior, the president of the Republic, Dr. Arriaga, has left the capital for Oporto to attend a republican anniversary held in that city. The President proposes to make a further visit to the north of Portugal in June.

### VICTORIAN PORTFOLIOS ALLOTTED

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The portfolios of the new Victorian ministry are as follows: Chief secretary and acting premier while Mr. Watt is in England, John Murray; minister for labor, minister of education, and temporary treasurer, Sir Alexander Peacock; minister of railways and minister of mines, A. A. Billson.

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## MRS. DRUMMOND, ON RELEASE, APPLAUDED BY SUFFRAGISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the most important institutions in the woman suffrage campaign in London is the mass meeting, open to the public, which is held every Monday afternoon in the London pavilion, one of the great variety halls of the English capital.

The meetings were instituted some time ago by the Women's Social and Political Union, primarily for the purpose of educating public thought on the question of woman suffrage, answering questions, and explaining policy. The pavilion is usually crowded in every part, many people gladly standing for the full two hours which the meeting lasts.

A recent meeting was specially notable for the fact that it marked the first public appearance of Mrs. Drummond after her release from prison. Mrs. Drummond received a great ovation, and whatever one's views might be in the abstract on the question of militancy, whether approving or disapproving, it was difficult to escape from the conviction that it was a point quite negligible in the presence of so much real earnestness and self-sacrifice.

"We women do not want to fight for fighting's sake," Mrs. Pankhurst said recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "I tried every other method for 30 years and proved them utterly valueless before I adopted militant tactics." It is this sense of things which is conveyed by every speaker at the pavilion meetings, even when they most strongly urge greater activity in militant methods, and the representative of this paper who attended the meeting which welcomed Mrs. Drummond was frequently reminded, in the course of almost every speech no matter how short, of that statement so often made to him by woman suffragists, no matter what their views as to method, "First and last it is a question of principle."

Mrs. Pankhurst, as usual, presided. Grouped round her were representatives from all the London branches of the Women's Social and Political Union, dressed in white and carrying streamers made of the union colors. Accompanying Mrs. Pankhurst were Mrs. Drummond and Miss Naylor. Mrs. Pankhurst, after welcoming Mrs. Drummond back on their platform, said that since their last meeting many things had happened in the political world. The franchise bill had been dropped, the much talked of amendments in favor of woman suffrage had failed as they had all along contended they would do, but they had many reasons to congratulate themselves. Suffrage was now of such paramount im-

portance that for a certain number of hours it was touch and go whether the government itself should go down on the question. Another matter for congratulation was that all suffrage societies in the country were now in line, presenting a united front in their demand for a government measure.

Mrs. Drummond, who on rising to speak was received with a great outburst of applause, said that after a few days rest she now felt that something ought to be done, and she had therefore written to Mr. Lloyd-George asking him to receive her and her deputation publicly.

Mrs. Drummond then proceeded to describe with characteristic vividness, but without heat, her efforts to reach the House of Commons with a deputation on the night the franchise bill was dropped and which resulted in her arrest. She was subjected to a good deal of interruption, which bid fair at one point to considerably disturb the meeting, until Mrs. Pankhurst appealed to those of the audience who were expressing their indignation at the interruptions, to let Mrs. Drummond "take care of herself," as she was quite equal to it. After that, with a quickness of repartee and a tactical skill which many politicians would give much to possess, she quickly secured silence, and the last part of her speech was entirely free from any interruption except in the way of applause.

The collection at the meeting, either in promises or cash, amounted to £82, and after a few words from Mrs. Pankhurst, urging those present to still greater and more united effort, the proceedings terminated.

## DUTCH FRANCHISE REFORM OUTLINED

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The government proposals for the reform of the franchise include the granting of the vote to persons over 25 years of age who are heads of families, and to other persons whom the Legislature may class under that nomenclature. The request made to the government for the enfranchisement of women has been refused, but the scheme allows of the introduction of proportional representation.

The term of the second chamber is increased from four years to five, and salary of the deputies is raised from 2000 florins (about £160) to 3000 florins (about £248). A pension and traveling expenses are also provided. The Queen's civil list is fixed at 800,000 florins (about £64,000), with 100,000 florins (about £8,000) for the upkeep of the palaces.

## WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Rates for money sent by telegraph will be reduced March 1, 1913.

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# Mexico City Peace Spreads, U. S. Troops Due in Galveston

## PEACE IN MEXICAN CAPITAL SPREADS TO OUTLYING TERRITORY

**Ambassador Wilson Reports That General Attitude of People Indicates at Least Temporary Acceptance**

### REBUILDING GOES ON

WASHINGTON—Peace throughout the City of Mexico and neighboring territory was reported today by Ambassador Wilson in his despatches to the state department. The general attitude of the people indicates a temporary acceptance at least of the Huerta military government, the ambassador said.

The ambassador reiterated his belief in the protestations of the Huerta officials that the Madero case was not the result of a conspiracy.

The Huerta government has so far established a feeling of security that rehabilitation of Mexico City, particularly the public utilities damaged during the revolt, is progressing rapidly.

Disturbances in northern Mexico appear to be gaining strength, official reports show.

### First of 10,000 Men Due at Galveston Camp as Governor of Texas Acts

GALVESTON—Detachments of the fifth U. S. army brigade are arriving in this city today. The fourth and sixth brigades and the sixth cavalry are responding to orders to entrain at once for this point and within a few days the mobilization of an army of 10,000 men will be ready for immediate despatch to Mexico if conditions demand it.

That conditions on the border are not improving is shown by the action of Governor Colquhitt in ordering two militia regiments of infantry and two of cavalry to Brownsville, whence came the report that Americans had been arrested and held for ransom in the Mexican town of Matamoros when they refused to give money to Mexican officials.

It was believed today that this report was unfounded. The Governor received a report today that no Americans have been troubled.

Governor Colquhitt last night ordered Captain Head of the Brownsville national guard company to protect Texans. Captain Head wired back asking if he should cross the river if necessary. Governor Colquhitt forbade him to cross the border unless ordered to do so, and asked him to request Americans in Matamoros to come to Brownsville.

At midnight orders were telegraphed from Washington to Brig.-Gen. F. Z. Steever, in charge of the federal troops on the border, to send to Brownsville immediately such a force as "he deemed necessary" and under no circumstances "to permit the crossing of the river except under the specific orders of the secretary of war."

Over the military telegraph line from Ft. Myer Major-General Wood sent orders to General Steever to utilize his forces to prevent invasion of Mexican territory. These he supplemented by further orders through the regular channels of the war department.

**Transports Are Ready**

Preparations for camping and feeding the fifth brigade practically are completed. The first troop train brings the second and third battalions, seventh regiment, under command of Maj. M. J. Lenihan. Other trains will arrive at intervals for several days.

The army transport Summer is in port. The other two transports are expected to arrive at once. Seven carloads of commissary supplies for field service have been unloaded here. Several trainloads of similar supplies are en route. Captain Gasser, quartermaster, called on the treasury department for \$39,000 to pay March estimates for teamsters and other labor being used in preparing the camp ground and handling supplies.

A. D. Lothrop, marine superintendent from the Newport News shipbuilding yards, has arrived in Galveston and will supervise further movement of the transports.

Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter, who commands the second division, has been ordered from Chicago to Galveston. This will be the second time that this officer has had the honor of commanding a complete division of troops within the limits of the state of Texas, the first being in the case of the mobilization of 1911, when the Mexican trouble first became acute.

### About 10,000 in All

Brig.-Gen. Frederick A. Smith commands the fifth brigade, Col. Edwin F. Glenn of the twenty-third infantry will command the fourth brigade, and Col. Arthur Williams of the eleventh infantry will command the sixth in place of Brig.-Gen. Clarence Edwards, who is under orders for Philippine service. The war department's estimate is that under these orders there will be concentrated at Galveston between 8000 and 9000 infantry, about 800 cavalry and about the same number of field artillery or a total of nearly 10,000 men.

These troops are widely scattered through the middle states and along the

Mississippi river from the gulf to Canada.

During the maneuvers of 1911 it took two weeks to get some of the soldiers to Texas; but it is believed that this period can be cut in half at present. Even then the whole second division will almost certainly be at Galveston or vicinity some time before the necessary water transportation can be provided.

The four army transports, all that the government owns in eastern waters, can carry only a brigade at most, and there are three brigades in this division. It would be necessary to charter from 10 to 15 merchant steamers of large size to accommodate the remaining two brigades. The quartermaster's department has a long list of available ships, but as it would cost on an average \$700 a day for each ship to keep it ready for service, the war department has avoided incurring any such large liability. So in all probability it will remain for the next administration to authorize this expenditure if it sees fit.

### Troops Are Moved Back

Governor Colquhitt has received a telegram informing him that the federal troops will move back into their former positions along the Rio Grande in the Big Bend section of Texas. This region, embracing about 200 miles of border, was left unguarded by a recent movement of the federal troops inland.

American citizens in Mexico today are safer than during the period immediately preceding the Diaz revolution, according to consular despatches to the state department and Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson. Mexico City advices show great activity on the part of Huerta's military forces, which are preventing disorder and forestalling any attempt at hostile gatherings.

This condition, Assistant Secretary Wilson said, appears to exist throughout the country with the exception of three disturbed points, Nuevo Laredo, Chihuahua and the southern territory where Zapata is operating. From all other states, he said, indications were that the general condition of the country seemed to preface an acceptance of the new order.

"While Ambassador Wilson has not been positive in his declarations of the precautions being taken by the new regime to protect Americans in Mexico City and the surrounding territory," Secretary Wilson said, "the fact that he has made no adverse report is most reassuring. I know that consular reports show a much less disturbed condition of affairs than previously."

"We have taken no further precautions in Mexico. We have never been lax and during the long series of disturbances, we have exerted every influence to guard our people and our interests."

Disturbances in Chihuahua increased today. At Parral, the volunteers have revolted and are prepared to resist invasion.

At Juarez, Madero officials continue in office, but the unrest is growing. No trains were allowed to leave for the south Monday and it is reported that Madero supporters are destroying the railways. Many Americans are leaving, although the consular agent reports no demonstration against them. Nogales is aroused and there is a feeling of resentment there against the Huerta regime because of the Madero case.

Though Governor Carranza of Coahuila has declared himself for the new government, Consul Holland reported today that troops have been despatched by Huerta against the state.

### Huerta Gives Promise of Protection to All Foreigners in Mexico

NEW YORK—Victoriano Huerta, provisional President of Mexico, today sent this message to the United Press:

"This city is in perfect order and all the country, without any exception, accepts the new constitutional government which has the firm purpose over all to restore peace and order and to give to all the guarantees given in all the civilized countries."

"There is absolutely no risk of new disorders that could put in danger the interests of foreigners."

(Signed) "VICTORIANO HUERTA."

### Sonora Congress Fails to State Its Adherence to Huerta

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mex.—The opening session of the special meeting of the Sonora state Congress yesterday was turbulent. No definite commitment was made either way on the question of whether Sonora should declare loyalty to or rebellion against the provisional government of General Huerta.

Diaz adherents charged that Governor Maytorena's loyalty to Madero was the result of a payment by Madero to him of 118,000 pesos as "damages to buildings and crops of the Maytorena hacienda." Appearing in greater number than expected they demanded that Congress declare Sonora loyal to Huerta.

The Maderistas asserted the Diaz charges were due to the influence of Col. Emilio Kostelitzky, former chief of rurales. Deputies from all the larger centers of population—Cananea, Agua Prieta, Nacozari, Magdalena, Kostelitzky's home city, and Guaymas—were reported to be supporting Governor Maytorena.

### RABAGO CHIHUAHUA LEADER

CHIHUAHUA, Mex.—Gen. Antonio Rabago has been inaugurated Governor of the state of Chihuahua, in succession to Abraham Gonzales, who has been imprisoned on the charge of being implicated in an alleged plot to blow up the federal barracks.

## MEXICANS SEE NEED OF MILITARY LEADER; DIAZ OUT FOR PLACE

(By the United Press)

MEXICO CITY—The next President of Mexico is likely to be either Gen. Felix Diaz or Foreign Minister Francisco de la Barra, with indications at present favoring the nephew of Porfirio Diaz, as the Mexican people now appear to see their only hope in a military ruler.

This is the consensus of opinion today among those in closest touch with the new government and the people. Emilio Vasquez Gomez, reported to be trying to win the support of General Orozco for the presidency, is not considered seriously. His main claim to recognition now is the ingratitude shown him by Madero, and he is not regarded as having a chance. It is said that Rodolfo Reyes will also be a candidate.

Meanwhile the work of pacification is being conducted by the temporary government with all possible despatch and firmness of purpose. The governors of all of the states but Campeche, Yucatan and Tabasco have been sworn over, according to official statements.

The greatest obstacle considered by President Huerta and his cabinet is the activity of Emilio Madero, who is reported to have organized 2000 Maderistas and declared that he will not surrender to the new regime. A federal force has been detailed to attack him.

President Huerta's supporters say the only way to prevent American intervention lies in strong support of the military dictatorship. That the government plans to temper justice with more mercy than heretofore was indicated by the preparation today for introduction in Congress of a bill pardoning all political revolutionary prisoners. This will be a government measure.

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growing out of the revolution will receive prompt attention. Incidentally several other matters pending between the two governments will not be permitted to drag as in the past.

Unofficially Mr. Wilson called the attention of the new President to various matters remaining unsettled between the two governments and urged that attention be given them.

### Statement by Mr. Wilson

Ambassador Wilson has made the following statement regarding the Madero case:

"In the absence of other reliable information I am disposed to accept the government's version of the manner in which the ex-President and ex-Vice-President fell. Certainly the attack on these persons was without governmental approval, and if it was the result of a plot it was of restricted character and unknown to the higher officers of the government."

"Mexican public opinion has accepted this view of the affair, and it is not at all excited. The present government appears to be revealing marked evidence of activity, firmness and prudence, and adhesions to it, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are general throughout the republic, indicating the early reestablishment of peace."

"The government as constituted is very friendly to the United States and is desirous of affording effective protection to all foreigners."

"For the present American public opinion should deal with the situation calmly and accept with great reserve the lurid and highly colored stories which are being furnished by some few correspondents. The great majority of the correspondents here are endeavoring to deal fairly with the situation."

Rebels in the North

### End Negotiations for Peace With Federals

EL PASO, Tex.—Alberto Madero, uncle of former President Francisco I. Madero, has been executed in the city of Chihuahua, according to an unconfirmed report received here.

Gen. Antonio Rabago, military governor of Chihuahua, telegraphed to Juarez today that Gov. Abraham Gonzales had not been executed, as reported. He added that Mr. Gonzalez is still in the penitentiary.

Advices from Mexico City say plans have been made for seizure by the government of the entire estates of all of the Madero family. The seizure will include not only the personal fortune of Madero, but also that of his father, brothers and uncles, amounting in all to more than 100,000,000 pesos.

All peace negotiations with General Salazar and General Orozco, rebel leaders, were today declared off by the rebels. They declare they put no faith in promises of amnesty and federal positions. Salazar's rebel army has been augmented by more than 200 men under Jose de Saiz. Salazar's army, it is declared, numbers nearly 3000, and all are aroused over the Madero case.

Official confirmation of the reported execution of 95 federal soldiers at Suaz, a few miles below Juarez, was awaited today before much credence was given the story.

Manuel Mascareñas, Jr., who was appointed provisional Governor of Sonora under the Orozco revolutionary organization, but did not serve, and who claims to have been named provisional Governor by General Huerta, was arrested here by United States federal authorities. He is named in the indictment issued at San Antonio, Tex., against Emilio Vasquez Gomez and others, charging conspiracy.

**INTERVENTION IS CONSIDERED**

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A resolution declaring that Oklahoma favors intervention in Mexico was introduced yesterday in the House of Representatives. It was opposed and went over.

AUSTIN, Tex.—A resolution providing that Texas go on record as demanding intervention outright, and another insisting that the United States terminate "conditions now existing in Mexico," were introduced in the Texas Senate today.

**DEPUTIES FLEE TO CUBA**

HAVANA, Cuba.—Three fugitive Mexican deputies, Adrian Aguirre Benavides, a nephew of the former President Francisco Madero; Cepero Remon and Victor Maya have arrived here from Vera Cruz. According to the story told by the deputies they fled from the Mexican capital to escape the application of "ley de fuga."

**MADEROS OFF FOR CUBA**

VERA CRUZ, Mex.—Ernesto Madero, who was finance minister in the cabinet of his nephew, President Francisco Madero, has arrived here, accompanied by his two sons and his brother, Francisco I. Madero, Sr., father of the former President. The party went on board the Cuban cruiser Cuba, bound for Havana.

**OLD FRIGATE SOLD FOR \$7375**

WASHINGTON—George J. Willey, who offered \$7375, was the highest bidder for the old wooden frigate Nipsic, built more than 30 years ago. The bids were opened Monday at the navy department. The vessel is now at the Puget sound navy yard.

**RECEPTION FOR CASTRO PLANNED**

HAVANA, Cuba.—Gumersindo Rivas, now engaged in banking here, formerly private secretary to Cipriano Castro in Venezuela, is arranging a reception to be given in honor of General Castro when he arrives in C.

## LOUIS AUBERT TALKS ABOUT COMPOSERS

(Continued from page one)

incalculable degree. Debussy and every other Frenchman of today has borrowed from Chabrier, though, of course, none of them have copied him outright. Just as Beethoven, Weber and Wagner had the same idea at the foundation of their art, so Chabrier and all the French composers who have followed him have had a common idea to build on.

"Another important influence in French composition today," Mr. Aubert continued, "is that of the Russian school of composition. Without Chabrier and the Russians you could not have the opera 'Pelléas and Melisande' and you could not have the orchestral compositions of the modern French repertory."

"The Parisian independents generally proclaim a respect for the approved and accepted methods of composition. They do not despise the classic era by any means. But they try to find new formulas of melody and to connect these with the past. They do not try to write structureless music. They maintain that no composition has any merit or purpose unless it is built on a definite plan."

### ANNA KLUMPKA GUEST AT DINNER AND RECEPTION

Miss Anna Klumpke, portrait painter and friend and heir of the late Rosa Bonheur, famous painter of animals, was entertained at a dinner in her honor at the Boston Art Club last evening. John R. Ainsley, president of the club, and Mrs. Ainsley were the host and hostess.

Among the invited guests were Walter M. Brackett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne H. Hardwick, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gilman Page, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Pepper, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Clifton Carbee, Frank H. Tompkins, Louis Kronberg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pierce, Hendricks A. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kaula, Miss Florence Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Whipple Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Coburn, Miss Anna Belle Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mills, Miss Anna Klumpke and her friends, Miss Fannie Foster and Mrs. Moriarty.

At the conclusion of the dinner a reception was held in the art gallery. Miss Klumpke standing near Rosa Bonheur's famous picture of a donkey, and one of Mme. Marchesi, the eminent vocal teacher of Paris, two of the art treasures inherited by her and valued at \$10,000, and several of her own works including a portrait of the animal painter. The affair was attended by persons well known in the art life of this city and afforded a particularly propitious opportunity to discuss the life work of Rosa Bonheur and that of her distinguished protégée, Anna Klumpke.

### WILSON LAWS ARE PATTERN

ALBANY, N. Y.—Assemblyman Cuvillier announces that he has seven bills prepared for introduction in the Legislature this week, patterned after the laws enacted in New Jersey on Governor Wilson's initiative. He says they are designed to prevent monopolies, define trusts and provide for criminal punishment of corporations, firms and persons doing illegitimate business.

**CONTEMPT BILL MAY LAPSE**

WASHINGTON—It is said that unless the decision of the Senate committee on the judiciary is overruled the House bill prescribing methods of proceeding in case of contempt of court will not receive the consideration of the Senate during the present session of Congress. The committee at a meeting Monday decided to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the measure.

**S. S. SWANEE DAMAGED BY FIRE**

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Fire in the forward hold of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company's steamer Swanee, as she lay at her dock here today, destroyed the cargo and damaged the vessel to the extent of \$1000. The 18 passengers aboard were taken off without disorder. The Swanee will proceed to Jacksonville tomorrow.

**INTEREST MONEY REPORT MADE**

WASHINGTON—According to a report Monday of the House committee on expenditures in the treasury department the government might have gained \$36,000,000 in the last 20 years had it collected interest on all its deposits and what it might have deposited in banks and still retained a working balance of \$35,000,000 in the treasury.

**FOREST CONGRESS PICKS SUBJECT**

CLEVELAND, O.—Officials of the National Conservation Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., next month, decided Monday that the chief topic of discussion would be "Shall the National Forests Be Turned Over to the State?" The place for the next meeting of the Congress will be decided in March.

**CAPTAIN ROSTRON TO GET MEDAL**

NEW YORK—Capt. A. H. Rostrom, who commanded the Carpathia when she rescued survivors of the Titanic last April, arrived here Monday from England. He is on his way to Washington to receive the medal voted him by Congress.

## SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HARBORS MEASURE PLACE BILL IN DOUBT

WASHINGTON—Amendments to the rivers and harbors bill, added Monday by the Senate, are thought likely to defeat the measure in the House where they are opposed.

One of these was the Connecticut river dam site bill, already passed by the Senate as a separate measure. The bill was added by a non-partisan vote of 37 to 35.

Already it has been anticipated in certain quarters that President Taft would veto the rivers and harbors bill on the ground that it did not conform to any expert plan, but was merely a collection of small appropriations. Two years ago, in signing a similar bill, he notified Congress that he would never sign another.

Another amendment added to the bill is the measure introduced by Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, known as the "Cooperation and Coordination" measure. It provides for a board to supervise all conservation work for the government and authorizes appropriations ranging from \$5,000,000 the first year to \$50,000,000 for a great scheme of conservation and river improvement.

The plan to lease dam sites on rivers instead of giving them away outright to private promoters is one of the fixed policies of the administration and it is thought Mr. Taft might accept the whole bill, for the sake of establishing a precedent in regard to leasing power sites, if the Connecticut river amendment should be adopted by the House.

**TEACHERS SCHOOL ASKS STATE AID TO FILL DEMANDS**

MADISON, Wis.—Request is being made of the state by the Stout Institute at Menomonie, for an appropriation of \$265,000 for immediate needs. The state is now paying \$20,000 annually towards its maintenance. President L. D. Harvey estimates that 200 prospective students of the domestic arts department alone were turned away last year for lack of accommodations.

The points urged for the appropriation are: More room for shop and laboratory instruction, a demand for wider range of work through the addition of more courses to alleviate conditions in the manual training department and the department of domestic economy; lack of library and study room; lack of a suitable auditorium, and need of grounds for campus and further development.

"These buildings," says President Harvey, "are adequate for the accommodation of only 200 students. The present board is confronted with the problem of trying to care for two and a half times that number, while many who are seeking admission are turned away each year. The development of industrial education in Wisconsin through the wise provision made by the last Legislature for the establishment of a system of continuation schools makes an added demand upon the institute for teachers."

### POSTAL SUPPLY CONTRACTS HELD

WASHINGTON—A preliminary injunction was granted by the supreme court of the District of Columbia Monday, to be argued March 3, on suit filed by Edwin F. Naulty of New York, seeking to prevent Postmaster-General Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmaster-General Grandfield or any of their subordinates from entering into a contract for street letter boxes covering the four years from May 1 next or from opening or acting on bids for 28,300 mail boxes. The complainant asserts that the department tried to hurry to completion in the closing days of the Taft administration contracts for supplies to be used during the whole of the incoming administration and enforced limitation to a patent device controlled by Dr. C. Gifford Cox of Washington.

Charges of favoritism in the department toward B. F. Cummins, a contractor, a brother of Senator Cummins of Iowa; that First Assistant Postmaster-General C. P. Grandfield entered into an arrangement with Cummins and that the department's concealing machine committee was guilty of neglect were made to the House Monday in a report of the committee on expenditures in the postoffice department. Proposed contracts for canceling machines on which Mr. Cummins was a bidder are involved.

**RUBBER WORKERS QUIT STRIKE**

AKRON, O.—Refusal of the state Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate Akron's rubber factories and failure by the state board of arbitration to bring striking rubber workers and employees together, was followed today by desertions from the strikers' ranks. Estimates indicate that approximately 2500 strikers have returned to work. This reduces the number of strikers to about 15,000.

**UNIONS WANT SHIP CONTRACT**

Resolutions requesting that the Massachusetts senators and congressmen use their influence to have one of the proposed two new battleships built in a government shipyard were adopted Monday night by Boston Metal Trades council, whose delegates represent 12 unions of the metal trades.

## LA FOLLETTE RAILROAD BILL SUCCESS IN THE HOUSE IS PREDICTED

WASHINGTON—That the House will agree to the La Follette substitute for the House bill for physical valuation of all railroads, to determine the basis for rates and thus grant federal authorities the power to reveal all the stock manipulations in railroad securities, was the belief expressed by Progressives in both Houses today. Senator La Follette said he regarded his measure as the most important bill of the session.

He pointed to the following paragraph today as giving the interstate commerce commission extraordinary inquisitory powers:

"In ascertaining the original cost of the property of such common carrier, the commission, in addition to such other elements as it may deem necessary, shall investigate and report upon the history and organization of the present and any previous corporation operating such property; upon any increases or decreases of stocks, bonds or other securities in any reorganization, upon moneys received by any such corporation by reason of any issues of stocks, bonds or other securities; upon the syndicating, banking and other financial arrangements under which such issues were made and the expense thereof; and upon the net and gross earnings of such corporations; and shall also ascertain and report in detail upon the expenditures of all moneys and the purposes for which the same were expended."

"I am confident the bill will become law," said Senator La Follette. "It is clean cut and brief, and I understand there is a possibility that it may even be accepted by the House without a conference. Should it go to conference, it will, I think, be reported out quickly, and will become law at this session."

**TARIFF MEASURE PROMISED WHEN SESSION IS CALLED**



## PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE



(Copyright by Foulsham & Banfield)  
SCENE FROM "THE SON AND HEIR"

Characters from left to right: Pascoe Tanridge (Norman Trevor), Everard Chilworth (Max Leeds), Sir Everard Chilworth, Bart. (Edmund Maurice), Miss Chilworth (Jean Cadell), Lady Chilworth (Cynthia Brooks), Cecil Chilworth (Bobbie Andrews), Amy Chilworth (Ethel Cane), Felix Fournie (Raymond Lauzerte), John Brock, (J. Pariah Robertson).

### "THE SON AND HEIR"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Miss Gladys Unger has adapted several French comedies with conspicuous success. She has probably a thorough knowledge of the theater and its requirements according to tradition, and in "The Son and Heir" we get all the things that were supposed to be necessary to a play's healthy existence. Miss Unger writes easily and manipulates her characters well, so that the general effect is quite modern and every one seemed pleased on the whole. The question of primogeniture, which is the theme of the play, is not agitating a great number of people, since only a very few can indulge in the luxury of an "eldest son"; still it is quite a good subject to write about and the authoress having set it up as something to be knocked over, proceeds to do so in good melodramatic earnest.

The Chilworth family, as presented at the Strand theater, belong in reality to the novelette. Everybody is highly colored, and the comedy and drama are on lines demanding the smallest amount of imagination. A Frenchman refers very frequently to the English habit of opening windows, and a schoolboy displays what we are told is a normal boy's appetite. There is, besides an elderly maiden lady who is, as she has been for a long time, an object of meriment whenever she appears. The drama is equally simple. A fox-hunting squire sacrifices his family to keeping up the estate in the person of his eldest son. His daughters have to marry men of sufficient means, and everybody, with the exception of the favored first born, stands in awe of this ogre of a father.

When in the third act, which is the great opportunity for the leading lady, the unhappily married daughter threatens to go off with the man her father had prevented her marrying, the tyrant of the family agrees to his younger daughter forming an alliance with the penniless tutor. So the elder daughter, on the ground that her father has played the game, motors back to her husband, and the audience, if they care at all, hope that something, which they sometimes call providence, will interfere to bring about the happiness of the lady so unfortunately married. It should be mentioned that in this workmanlike play there is what is called a very strong "love interest." The two daughters and their respective lovers tell one another of the extreme longevity of their feelings. Altogether Miss Unger's "original play in four acts" should commend itself to an audience a little further out of London.

A very able company of actors find their work easy enough. The characters are drawn on the simplest lines, and Miss Ethel Irving, in the big scene, denounces her father with all the intensity with which she is singularly capable. Edmund Maurice is again very good as a tyrannical parent, and wears apparently the same pink coat he appeared in in Mr. Galsworthy's play. There is a great deal in the play to keep an audience fond of acting quite easily amused. Bobbie Andrews is a most engaging boy, and his capacity for large meals and small misfortunes never fails to amuse. Norman Trevor in the role of "the lover" has to do some of the hard work. Through him we learn that the English, in spite of their frigid exterior, are in reality the most sentimentally quixotic nation in the world, and capable of the most heroic actions. The actors one and all play up to this standard of conduct and manners.

### THE DRAMA IN LONDON

LONDON—The production of "The Pretenders" at the Haymarket theater is the most important event in the dramatic world London has experienced for some time. This great poetic drama of Ibsen's was written half a century ago, and though it is well known on the continent, it is doubtful whether any Englishman outside the few lovers of the great Scandinavian poet know anything of this particular tragedy.

It is true that Sir Henry Irving contemplated producing the play at the Lyceum, being attracted by the magnificent role of Bishop Nicholson. Unfortunately, the ecclesiastic disappears about half way through the play, so the actor manager, probably with a sigh, discarded the work that had given distinction to actors and theaters abroad. The original title, "Kongsmerne," might be more literally translated "Scions of Royalty." It is rendered by Brandes, "Koenigsmatterie," or "The Stuff from which Kings are Made." Ibsen saw in Hakon and Sula, the pretenders to the throne, an

image of himself and his successful brother poet, Bjornson, in their rivalry for the summit of Parnassus. Bjornson, the child of fortune, expansive and eloquent, was already, though younger than Ibsen, the acknowledged poet of his time. Ibsen was pursuing his laborious career, obscure, unappreciated, and crippled for want of means. The indifference or ridicule of critics was not, however, the sorest of his trials, it was the ever-present doubt as to his own genius that tormented him almost to despair. When, on his return to Christiania, "The Pretenders" was ultimately produced, it met with the most favorable criticism. Little, however, did his countrymen suspect that this drama placed him among the dramatists of the world. Mr. Archer says: "In wealth of characterization, complexity and nobility of emotion, and depth of spiritual insight, it stands high as one of the masterpieces of romantic drama."

But besides this production of Norway's great poetic drama, there is a revival which, in its way, is of interest to play-goers whose memories take them back to the days when London was delighting in Sir Arthur Pinero's farcical comedies. It is to be hoped that just as in the old days people flocked to the Court theater to see John Clayton, Arthur Cecil and Mrs. John Wood in parts which fitted them so inimitably, so will they go to the vaudeville today to see Edmund Gwenn and Miss Hilda Trevelyan in Pinero's popular comedy, "The Schoolmistress."

From Paris comes the news that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will appear at her own theater in M. Rostand's translation of Goethe's "Faust." This translation the author of "Cyrano" completed 20 years ago. Mme. Bernhardt will herself play Mephistopheles, while Le Bargy will appear as Faust.

Sir Herbert Tree, who has now returned to London, has been spending his leisure studying the ways and methods of the Art theatre in Moscow. It appears that in Russia they consider a hundred rehearsals by no means excessive for a single play. The manager of His Majesty's, who is certainly accustomed to applause in his own theater, was struck by the fact that there was practically none in Moscow, Russian audiences being apparently of the same opinion as Bernard Shaw. In conclusion it should be said that Sir Herbert approved, with certain qualifications, of Gordon Craig's much talked of production of "Hamlet."

### THE YELLOW JACKET

Tremont theater—"The Yellow Jacket," a Chinese play "done in the Chinese manner," by George C. Hazleton and J. Henry Benrimo, with music by William Furst and this cast:

Property-man.....Thomas E. Jackson  
Chorus.....Signor Perugini  
Wu Sin Yin.....David Powell  
Due Jung Fah.....Elsa Berold  
Tao.....Antoinette Walker  
Chee Moo.....Saxone Morland  
Tai Fah Min.....Reginald Barlow  
Lee Sin.....J. Arthur Young  
Suey Sin Fah.....Grace Barbour  
Ling Won.....Mark Price  
Wu Fah Din.....Schuyler Ladd  
Yin Suey Gong.....Reginald Barlow  
Wu Hoo Git.....David Powell  
Chow Wan.....Antoinette Walker  
Moy Fah Loy.....Juliette Day  
See Noi.....Fanny Addison Pitt  
Gik Hok Gar.....Mark Price  
Kong Loi.....Walter F. Scott  
Loy Kong.....J. Arthur Young

He who cannot see the towering walls of a castle in a stretch of silken curtains need not attend the Tremont for awhile; and he should lead with him to other attractions those of his friends who are so far from childhood that they cannot see a weeping willow tree in an upright fishpole; a flower boat in a row of chairs floating down a stage-floor river to the swish-swish of two pieces of sandpaper rubbed by a man in plain sight; or who fail to recognize in a pile of tables and chairs a mighty mountain top, from the summit chair of which the hero gazes far, far down into the valley, where the roof of his sweetheart's ancestral home gleams in the sunbeams of the footlights.

For of these things, with a stirring story of a youth's struggle against obstacles toward the height of his desires, incidental music (by an off-stage orchestra, not by the three men on the stage who emphasize the high points in the dialogue by satiric clashes of cymbals or gentle tapping of drumsticks), in some places approaches operatic grade, and many beautiful poetic similes that flow easily through the admirable diction of a remarkable cast—of

these things is the "Yellow Jacket" made. Then, too, there are gorgeous costumes, a richly oriental stage setting, modeled after that of a former Chinese theater in San Francisco, and, thanks to the patient property man, every facility for adequate stage business.

This property man is the triumph of his art. Too long has his kind skulked in the wings, stealing on the stage only when the veil is dropped before the spectators' eyes, and performing his most important work in secret. Here are two authors who give the property man his due. He helps make the play; therefore why should not the audience see him at his duties?

Therefore he who oils the machinery of "The Yellow Jacket" is on the stage every moment, and when he is not actually working he is proving the interesting fact that he, too, though just a property man, is human, for he likes his newspaper, and a performance he probably knows backwards seems to bore him inexpressibly.

Yet behind his cynical mask there must lie hidden strength. What could he not do with a bombastic speech of a most august personage if he were allowed to try his voice at it? But his voice is never heard. He is known by his deeds.

These deeds are essential. Without them the daffodils would not bloom in the garden of Wu Fah Din; without him Lee Sin's sword is not ready for the villainous deed; without him the chairs in the great room of the mighty and most illustrious Wu Sin Yin would never be dusted, and the hero would reach in vain for the noose tied to the tip of the tall fishpole weeping willow tree. Truly, "The Yellow Jacket" is dramatic novelty, with the accent on the property man.

Chorus adds his august bearing and bombastic words to this novelty. Modestly he opens and closes each act with appeals for deference on the part of his audience, or exhortations that those present do not too vociferously applaud his timid companions of the play, or draws an elaborate word-chart of that which is to come in the story, that there may be no misunderstanding. And, finally, he deigns to admit that the play is all his; that virtually the acting is his also.

This role is filled by Signor Perugini with the same clear insight and good diction that marks all the characters. Naming each player, with effusions as to his or her ability, would not be the novelty of review that this dramatic novelty deserves; therefore it is more appropriate to accept the sponsorship of Chorus and to congratulate him on his choice of assistants and his training of them.

But a word is due the authors. They have placed in the mouths of their puppets exotic imagery which is perfumed with the buds of the Flowery Kingdom and the blossoms of Nippon. They have gone to the soaring birds, the rushing rivers and the silent mountains for their word pictures. The hero, thrilled with the soaring courage of the eagle, braves every obstacle, knowing that the humming bird will whisper in his ear the names of those rivers which run straight. And when the thunder roars and rumble in his way, he strikes it to silence with "You fear the rainbow, the rainbow of good thoughts and deeds." For the refreshing pictures the authors paint in words, many, many thanks.

But there is no poetry in Thomas Jackson's property man. It is all stern attention to detail. Scenes are set by the turn of a hand. Rooms are changed by the substitution of chairs. Mighty mountains are reared in a few seconds. A bridge is cast across a river between two chairs with despatch that crowds the modern pontoon into the background. All is done in time, yet never with hurry. Mr. Jackson's property man is a mystery. He knows his work to the dot. Of what he thinks of it, or of the author, or of the players one has a little inkling as one has of what he reads in the Chinese paper between cues. To Mr. Jackson is due this highest praise for such a "fat" though speechless part: he does not overdo it.

"The Yellow Jacket" sends a man home to sleep on the memory of those springtime days when he sailed colored bits of paper down a muddy backyard stream, and called them the fleets of the world. For a boat it has chairs and a tapestry covering. But it needs no more, for it has a property man, and its world is the world of imagination.

### CUBAN HOLIDAY QUIET

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Cuban national holiday marking the anniversary of the 10 year war passed off Monday without special incident. President Gomez entertained the diplomatic corps at dinner in the evening.

### "THE GOVERNOR'S LADY"

Daniel Slade had got on fast, but his wife, Mary, had not kept pace with his social rise. She still preferred mending his socks, even if he could afford a new pair every time he changed his garments. She had much rather putter around the kitchen stove as she used to when it was a struggle for them to get both ends anywhere near the meeting point.

He stands alone in their drawing room, surrounded by gold-furnished furniture and fine paintings, and alone receives the social calls of the politicians, who come to bargain with him. At last they are gone, and Mary comes in a timid, motherly little brown wren of a woman. She cannot understand why he should make such uncongenial social demands upon her, when she had so much rather peer over the railing of the stairway to her sewing room at his social success in the glittering room below.

"I want you here by my side. Instead you are baking bread. Baking bread when I can buy all the bakers out—can buy all the bread in town."

"But it ain't home-made," Mary chirps back at him. For she is a cheery woman, simple and loving, with a touch of her provincial girlhood in a hint of a brogue and in her lack of g's in words ending with "ing." She can't understand why political and social success should draw a veil between herself and her husband. So she is dazed when he coldly announces that he wishes her to go away, and quietly obeys him until he says there must be a legal separation.

At this she rebels. We see her in the cottage where she and Daniel began life together, debating whether it might not be well to hire three lawyers instead of two, to make sure of winning her case. Now comes the dramatic scene of the play, a meeting between Mary Slade and the handsome young woman who plans to supplant her as the wife of Slade, who is soon to be Governor. The girl has turned her back on the youth she cares for, that she may attain the luxury and power that she will have as the Governor's lady. She has come to learn what Mary intends to do.

Mary does not know her as the one who is to succeed her, and she pours out her heart in words of simple faith and bewilderment at her husband's attitude. Mary talks to the designing girl lovingly, as to the daughter she never had. The selfish complacency of the other is penetrated by the love and truth in Mary's words. Sorrowingly she forsakes the whole business and drops into the convenient arms of the youth she really cares for.

At this interesting juncture Slade comes into the room, and for the first time in his aggressive career is floored. The girl bids him a cool farewell and departs with her young lawyer. Mary invited David to sit in his old place at their dinner table, and heaps his dish with lamb stew. The audience sniffs with him delightedly at the pleasant aroma that Belasco coaxes over the footlights.

Slade dawdles over his stew and nibbles at a dill pickle. The glass butter dish, the funny old clock, the chromos on the wall, the old rosewood sideboard, the plain chipped crockery—all talk to him of his happy early married life there with Mary. He goes to the window, and there roses bloom on the old trellis outside. While his back is turned Mary heaps his dish again with stew, and the while she gently reproaches him. It is a charming human scene, written and edited with a deep knowledge of the attitude toward each other of man and wife long and lovingly associated. They talk in half-phrases, fragments of words. There is little need of speech between them. She knows him as if he were her child, and he knows it. Apologetic reticences and shamefaced silences struggle with his half-felt remorse for his plan of putting her away. But now she is proud. She tells him that she will get the separation, even though he now asks forgiveness. He is still a little calculating, has not felt deeply what has touched her to the core.

The reconciliation comes in the restaurant scene that is a marvel for detail, a scene which has made the play celebrated. The place is shining with white tile and glittering, steaming tanks. White-capped cooks are busy at their galleys under a big iron hood, and two waiters in white coats attend the few belated diners who drop in just before closing time at midnight. There is a bookworm who lets his butter cakes cool, while he pores over a volume on Napoleon. Another "type" is hustled in his chair by the waiter, because he does not look good for a tip. A charwoman sashes with her mop around their feet. The cashier "doubles" according to his kind, by cooking succulent "wheats" on a gas stove in the big window. Outside trolley cars stop, start and pursue their clanging way.

All of this is done at a cost which is as large as that of the rest of the play, in order to stage the five minute reconciliation of Daniel and Mary and give the audience something to tell their friends about. Mary has attended his lecture nearby and drops in for a bite. He comes, too. He soon carries her off with the old boyish aggressiveness. The cast:

Daniel S. Slade.....Emmett Corrigan  
Senator Strickland.....William H. Tooker  
Robert Hayes.....Milton Sills  
Wesley Merritt.....S. K. Walker  
Brigham Hunt.....Bert Hyde  
Ex-Governor Hilbard.....John A. Dewey  
Colonel George Smith.....Will H. Nicholson  
John Hart.....Albert Lane  
Charles Ingram.....Harry B. Wilson  
William.....Jack Smith  
Martin.....Frank Hand  
Waiter, No. 2.....Harrison Fowler  
Mary Slade.....Emma Dunn  
Katherine Strickland.....Gladys Hanson  
Mrs. Wesley Merritt.....Teresa Maxwell-Conover  
Susan.....Jane Briggs  
The cast, one is tempted to say, is a

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perfect one. At any rate one cannot imagine a single part being played any better. Miss Emma Dunn was real as all a dream, one of those nursery myths used to impress a moral upon a child. Mary every second. Not a trace of the theatrical marred her impersonation of the gentle, fine spirited Mary Slade. By a hundred little homely touches and inconspicuous details she composed her picture. In her face shone the spirit of the role she was playing. This is acting in the real meaning of the word.

Mr. Corrigan did as well, considering the limitations of his role. The author did not go far into the character of Daniel. She knew she could not without making him out an unspeakable cad. Mr. Corrigan skilfully reconciles many contradictory elements in the part, effacing the selfishness with the ringing tones of sincerity, giving the impression of an impersonal ambition rather than any less creditable motive. His clear speech was a delight and this may be said of the whole cast. There has been care to make every syllable spoken come clear out over the footlights.

Miss Gladys Hanson was voted stunning by women in the audience. Nothing need or can be added to this save acknowledgment of her skill and intelligence in making all possible of the role of the ambitious girl. Wholly admirable was handsome Milton Sills as the young man in the case. His poise, intelligence and natural good humor made the young lawyer a wholly real fellow and immensely likable. Miss Maxwell-Conover was quite flawless as a self-willed wife of a scynophant editor, a part played neatly by S. K. Walker. And so one might go through the whole cast. All deserve praise for doing with complete effect what the play called on them to do.

While the play is not convincing in its demands on the audience to accept a number of arbitrary situations, and one feels Slade is made a cad not by his own ambition but by the will of the playwright, it is easy to accept the author's propositions for the sake of the human tale she has to tell, and for the pleasure in the solid home truths that are spoken by Mary during the course of the action. This, with the fine acting and the novel scene in the lunch room, made the play constantly entertaining to the audience that filled the Hollis Street theater Monday night. There were curtain calls and much spontaneous applause.

### "THE MIRACLE"

A motion picture reproduction of "The Miracle," a three-act wordless play by Karl Vollmoller and produced by Max Reinhardt, is at the Colonial for two weeks under direction of A. H. Woods and the Messrs. Aborn.

Picturing a legend of religious type, "The Miracle" tells an impressive story. Sister Megidias is given charge of a priory, but neglects her duties to answer the call of the outside world. A knight appears and wins the girl, and they leave secretly. The knight is finally captured and the girl becomes a public dancer. Other complications follow, with a wandering minstrel causing the trouble, like Dr. Miracle in "Tales of Hoffmann." Finally the girl heeds the call of right and returns to the church. In the meantime the statue has come to life and assumed the duties of the departed girl. Upon her return the saint

becomes an image again. The girl is forgiven and all ends happily. It is better. Miss Emma Dunn was real as all a dream, one of those nursery myths used to impress a moral upon a child.

With the rise of the curtain the outside of a church is seen and 100 religious devotees march up to the stage through the two main aisles of the theater chanting "The Angelus." Organ music is heard, chimes strike and a large orchestra plays. The wide church door slides back and the pictures are thrown on the exposed screen. Engelbert Humperdinck's impressive accompanying music was well directed by Max Bendix and skilfully played by the 26 musicians.

### MOVING PICTURES THAT TALK

At B. F. Keith's theater and the National theater Monday Thomas Edison's latest invention, moving pictures that talk, were shown for the first time in Boston. They were greeted with much enthusiasm.

The screen used to display the pictures is the same as in ordinary moving pictures, but at the bottom is cut a square opening through which the sounds are projected synchronously with the movements depicted on the screen. The sounds are like those of the familiar phonograph, loud enough to fill the house.

In the first scene of the talking pictures that was produced, a parlor with an open door and stairway in the rear was shown. A man came in, bowed to the audience, and then made a statement after the manner of a circus announcer, telling about the labors of Mr. Edison in perfecting the machine, and predicting that the action and the voice of the world's greatest artists in the drama, in opera and concert, will be preserved for reproduction before audiences of generations to come by means of the new invention. It was seen at once that the movements of the man's lips, his gestures and the words he spoke were in perfect harmony.

He then blew a tin horn and dropped a dinner plate on the floor, the breaking being heard perfectly. Another man entered, sat down at a piano and played, a young woman accompanying him on the violin, and finally another sang "The Last Rose of Summer," accompanied by the pianist and the violin. All sounded exceedingly natural.

Next came a minstrel show, the characters dressed in Louis XV. costumes, interlocutor and end men in the foreground, and chorus and band in the rear. The jokes of the end men, the bones and tambo playing and their funny grimaces when the tenor sang a pathetic song were all heard. Everything was heard distinctly.

### OTHER BOSTON NOTES

Donald Meek now acts the detective in "Believe Me, Xantippe," in place of Wilson Melrose and brings out neatly all the points in the role. Mr. Meek's role of the outlaw is satisfactorily taken up by Frederick Ormonde. The matinee Monday was the best yet of the regular sale, says Treasurer Clarke.

To rehearse a few changes in the third act of "The Cradle Snatcher," Robert Loraine's opening at the Plymouth has been postponed until Thursday evening. The next dramatic recital of the pupils of the dramatic department of the New

England conservatory of music will fall on Friday and Saturday evenings, March 7 and 8. The pupils of the conservatory will appear in "The open Door," a one-act drama, by Alfred Sutro, and "Holly Tree Inn," a playlet made by Mrs. Oscar Beringer from Dickens' like-named story. There will also be English songs and a dance "a la crinolaine."

The second of the course of eight lectures by Edward Howard Griggs will be given at Tremont Temple on Saturday morning of this week. The subject is "The Causes of Human Progress."

This is the final week of "Bunty Pulls the Strings" at the Majestic, with matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

"The Woman" is in its last fortnight at the Park.

### MISS MAY IRWIN'S NEW PLAY

NEW YORK—Miss May Irwin appeared at Cohan's theatre Monday evening and amused highly in her characteristic manner in "Widow by Proxy," a new farce by Miss Catherine Chisholm Cushing. Miss Irwin plays a needy music teacher, who goes to Boston to collect an inheritance which a proud young widow refuses to claim from snobbish relatives of her husband. There is no end of the fun growing out of this mistaken identity. During the piece Miss Irwin sings two new songs in the comic Irwin fashion.

### TALKS ON OPERAS TO BE GIVEN

W. L. Hubbard will give the last of his series of talks on operas at the Brookline town hall tonight. His subject will be "The Secret of Suzanne" and "The Blue Forest," two operas to be presented at the Boston opera house for the first time early in March. Mr. Hubbard will have the assistance of Frank L. Waller, pianist, and of a singer from the Boston opera house.

### ALLEGHENY GRADUATES MEET

The Boston Alumni Association of Allegheny College held its third annual dinner last night at the Hotel Commonwealth. Plans were made for cooperation in the coming centennial of the founding of the college and for an informal weekly luncheon. A. D. Andrews, '08, was elected president, and W. F. Maxwell, '12, secretary.

### HOTEL PRICES BILL PASSES

WASHINGTON—The House Monday passed a bill supposed to prohibit Washington hotel keepers and merchants from raising prices during the inauguration period. The bill was introduced by Representative Ben Johnson of Kentucky.

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## TRIED RECIPES

### BAKED OATMEAL

THIS is an old style of cooking oatmeal that cannot be improved upon. Put a half dozen cupsful of water in a saucepan over the fire. When it boils add a teaspoonful of salt and sift in a cupful of coarse oatmeal. Cook five or ten minutes, stirring frequently with a fork to prevent the meal settling and sticking to the bottom. Then pour the liquid mush into a deep pudding dish, cover with an earthen lid, set in a large basin of water and bake two or three hours in a moderate oven. This can be done in the afternoon. Set away in a cool place and half an hour before breakfast put the covered dish in a pan of hot water in the oven to reheat.

While steam-cooked cereals lessen the time necessary to cook them, they are more expensive than the uncooked kernels and lack their sweetness when fresh from the ripe grain fields.

### FISH FOR BREAKFAST

Fish is generally very acceptable for breakfast, affording a welcome change from the stereotyped chops, steak or eggs. Fresh fish is sometimes difficult to obtain, especially in the country, but there is now a wide range of salt and smoked ones to choose from.

### SMOKED STURGEON

Take a slice of sturgeon, for instance. Bake it until the skin crackles, serve with a maitre d'hotel sauce and garnish with minced parsley and lemon. Accompany with smoking-hot mealy baked potatoes.

To make the sauce, rub a piece of butter the size of an egg to a cream, add a tablespoonful of minced parsley, salt and pepper to season, and stir in a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Spread this over the fish just before serving.

### BROILED SALT MACKEREL

Soak in cold water overnight to freshen. In the morning wipe dry, brush over with olive oil, and broil over a clear fire. Put on to a hot platter, and cover with a dressing of melted butter, minced parsley and lemon. Serve with grilled sweet potatoes.

### KEDGEREE OF SMOKED HADDOCK

Boil an ounce and a half of rice in lightly salted water, remembering that the haddock itself is salt. Scald the fish, remove skin and bone and flake up the flesh. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add the rice, fish, the chopped white of a hard-boiled egg, a little minced parsley and just a dash of cayenne or paprika. When smoking hot arrange on a hot dish, decorate with a little parsley and the yolk of the hard-boiled egg rubbed through a sieve. Sprinkle the egg over the fish or arrange it in little mounds, and you have a dish at once appetizing and good to look at. Any other cold fish, fresh or cured, may be utilized in the same way. —Delineator.

## FASHIONS OF SPRING OUTLINED

Skirts not so narrow and sleeves fuller

### BEHOLD! the spring girl of fashion!

She is demure, inconspicuous, moderate. I have been anticipating her coming and I guess you have, too, and you have also been wondering just how she would be dressed.

Skirts are not to be so narrow. Sleeves are to be fuller. The waist line is to be sensible. Curves are coming—in moderation, writes Grace Margaret Gould in the Woman's Home Companion. Women may now be looked at, instead of stared at, thanks to the new skirts. The majority measure two yards around the bottom and we still have the yard and a half width. In place of the hobble, we often have the pleat. Timid plaits they are, though. Sometimes they hardly show themselves. They don't dare to flare out as they want to for most of them are held in place by buttoned-over straps or are caught underneath with elastic bands. As yet, they haven't much initiative of their own.

To illustrate this, let me tell you of a new skirt which bids fair to be one of the best of the new skirts for the spring. This skirt is cut in four gores, a wide front gore with two plaits at each side. The plaits turn toward the back and are held in place at the top with buttoned-over straps. There is a plain gore in the center back and the opening of the skirt is at the left side of the front under the plait. Now this skirt, though it is referred to as one of the new plaited models, measures around the bottom with the plaits basted in place one yard and three quarters. So you see we are not actually jumping into fullness, but we are getting more moderate.

The skirts which are slit are many and varied. Sometimes the slit is merely a nick at the hem, and then again it is a deep slash, either at the back or the front, or both. The refined American woman will always wear the slashed skirt over a petticoat and this petticoat frequently provides the way of introducing a dash of contrasting color into the costume. Skirts that are flounced are also putting in an appearance and will surely be favored this summer. The newest flounces are shaped to fit closely to the figure and many of the most effective have a curved outline at the left side of the front.

There are draperies everywhere and scarfs are used wherever it is possible for a scarf to cling. Of course, it is in the evening gowns where the draperies look their loveliest but there are many street costumes which have over-lanings.

## DRESS SEMI-PRINCESS STYLE

Charmeuse trimmed with lace

HERE is a charming little frock that includes many of the season's smartest features and yet is simple to make. The sleeves are cut with the blouse, but there are shoulder seams upon which both blouse and sleeves are shirred. These sleeves are short and the V-shaped neck is finished with a pretty bertha.

The skirt is cut in only two pieces. The right side is draped at both front and back and the left side is plain and is lapped upon the right. At the lower edge, the skirt can be finished with either curved or straight edges.

In the illustration, charmeuse is trimmed with lace, but all the soft, pretty materials of the kind are appropriate. Crepe de chine, crepe metee, messaline or the pretty mulls and tissues would be lovely made in this way.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require five yards of material 27 3/4 yards 36 or three yards 44 inches wide with 2 3/4 yards of lace 6 1/2 inches wide for the bertha.

The pattern (7721) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic temple, Chicago.

## HEAT HELD

When sewing it is often necessary to use my electric iron for a minute or two, occasionally. I find that it saves electricity, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping, to detach the iron as soon as I have used it and shut it up in my fireless cooker, for it then requires little or no heating the next time I need it.

## LUNCHEON PARTY A LA CHINESE

Arrangement of the room and the tables

CHINESE luncheons afford an opportunity for delicious and dainty dishes. It is not a difficult task to transform the most ordinary room into a Chinese dining room. All furniture should be removed or covered or hidden by screens and draperies, of which there is an abundance in all the Chinese stores, says a writer for Harpers Bazar.

If the meal is served indoors daylight should be shut out from the room. Only shaded lights glimmering through Chinese lanterns should be used. These come in a variety of styles and at all prices. The coloring is always good, and, when lighted, these Chinese lanterns in a room shed a soft radiance over everything,



## BUNGALOW IN A BOOK PLATE

THERE is no better way of giving a personal touch to one's books than through the use of book plates. These may be simple or elaborate, as one wishes. Stationers and engravers will show and prepare designs for a book plate, but if one has any artistic ability and can herself do the designing, the book plate will mean infinitely more to her and her friends, says the Newark News. Perhaps there is something individual about the home that can be featured in the plate, or it may be that a personal characteristic can be indicated. A book plate seen recently was a gift for a friend who had built a charming bungalow just far enough from the city for the house to have a proper setting. It is the winding road leading from the highway, with its huge black walnut tree, that marks the place, which appears on the book plate. Just a glimpse of the house appears.

## HOME HELPS

To clarify sugar put sugar and water to boil. Mix the white of an egg with little cold water, add to the boiling syrup, bring to the boiling point, skim, strain and let cool.

Though steam heat is cleaner generally than a furnace, it will soil the curtains and walls much more, especially if the radiators are placed close to the paper or under the windows.

To brown dishes that cannot be placed in the oven heat a salamander or round iron plate with a handle attached until red hot and place over the top of the dish, being careful not to scorch.

When milk is burned pour it at once into a pitcher and stand it in a basin of cold water until it is cool, when it will be found to be quite free from the burned smell and taste.

To make jelly bag, take a yard of all-wool flannel, heavy weight, fold together two opposite sides, stitch the edges and fasten on the upper side strong loops by which it may be swung.—Racine Journal-News.

## BOLERO EFFECT

The bolero effect is being sought in many of the new gowns, says the Newark News. Sometimes the bolero is quite separate, being fashioned of lace, beaded fabric or other filmy material, but more frequently is brought about by some cunning device of drapery or cutting.

## STORY OF A HIDDEN CUPBOARD

New place for china in a changed doorway

THERE was need in our own household of an additional cupboard for china; not, this time, collected china or old or rare pieces, but china for actual use, including a dinner service; and therefore the dining room was the only place for it. And the outcome furnished a new answer to the familiar old riddle. When is a door not a door?

From the dining room a door opened into the hall, and another door into the back part of the hall. This second door stood just where we should have liked the china cupboard to be; where, upon there naturally came the thought that perhaps we could put it there!

A few days' observation made it evident that this second door was practically unused, and that it certainly was not required; that the hall no more needed those two doors than the proverbial cat needed two tails; upon which the decision to change the doorway into a cupboard was made.

The ease with which the change was made was such as to give encouragement for any kind of home alteration, says a writer for Harpers Bazar. Shelves, and an arching top, and plaster—these were made from two table legs of empire design, antiques, with the acanthus and twisted ropes; for these two legs, sawed lengthwise and set on in pairs, one above the other, on either side of the opening, were just what was needed. Everything in the room being old-time in character made such pilasters particularly fitting to set off the new—but apparently old!—cupboard. Although we stand so strongly for the possibilities of altering one's house to suit tastes and needs, we do not mean that every such alteration can be made easily or inexpensively. On the contrary, there are some entirely feasible alterations which demand trouble and expense. But such a matter as changing a doorway into a cupboard is among the numerous very simple and very easy things to do. In the case we are describing it was done with an ease that was almost absurd, considering that a capacious cupboard was added to the dining room without taking up an inch of room space; capacious because the division wall was 18 inches thick, it having been the original outside wall of the house, the dining room wing having been built on after-

## MAKING A BUNGALOW HOMELIKE

Furniture for a five-room structure

QUESTIONS of home decoration are full of interest. The following was sent to the Woman's Home Companion. "Will you very kindly help me about our simple little bungalow? It consists of a tiny hall, a living-room, a dining-room, a kitchen, two bedrooms, a little ell for the servant's room, and a splendid porch. It is in the mining region, where we have to live for three years at least, and you will understand from this fact that everything must be simple; but I do want it homelike. What shall I use in the different rooms, and how treat the walls, and what about curtains? I shall be so very much obliged if you will give me a little outline to work upon."

Miss Throop gave this reply: In the hall, living-room, and dining-room, I should have oak woodwork stained a soft brown, and ivory white woodwork in the bedrooms and bathroom. In the living-room have the rough plaster painted a sunny tan, in the hall a warm cream color, and the frieze above the paneling in the dining-room a soft dull orange. Rough plaster when painted has a very attractive surface, but the paint should be flat in tone with no reflections or shine to it. Get plain brown bungalow rugs for these rooms. In the living-room have cretonne side-curtains of soft autumn colors, dull yellows, greens and reds, and use ecru net curtains throughout the house, both sets reaching to the sills only.

Use willow furniture in the living-room, stained a soft brown, and cover the chair cushions with the cretonne. Have a large comfortable stuffed sofa covered with soft moss-green velours, be-

sides the willow settee, a large oak writing table, built-in bookcases, pottery lamps with plain silk shades, homelike touches of brass and copper bowls for plants, and a good desk set.

Furnish the little hall with a small rug, a chair and a table, and plain golden-yellow Chinese silk curtains to drop at night over the little net one, which should be run on rods at top and bottom. In the dining-room use mission furniture of the best type, which is not heavy and clumsy, with cretonne side curtains of dull blue and brown and orange on a cream ground. Use blue and white china.

In one of the bedrooms have the plaster walls painted a soft gray, ivory paint, gray enamel bed and bureau, and willow chairs stained silver gray. Get either rose and cream color cretonne for side curtains, and make chair cushions and bed cover of the same, or, if the room is warm and sunny, choose a lovely design in soft tones of violet and purple flowers with green leaves. In the other bedroom have soft green walls, ivory paint, a soft green rug, and old-fashioned cretonne with birds and flowers for the side curtains. Use an ivory enameled bed and bureau and willow furniture. Make the bathroom white and green. The servant's room can be painted a pleasant buff, with oak furniture, a blue and white woven rag rug, and little side curtains of blue and white checked gingham. The kitchen should be bright and cheerful, with oak furniture, a blue and white woven rag rug, and little side curtains of blue and white checked gingham. The kitchen should be bright and cheerful, with oak furniture, a blue and white woven rag rug, and little side curtains of blue and white checked gingham. The kitchen should be bright and cheerful, with oak furniture, a blue and white woven rag rug, and little side curtains of blue and white checked gingham.

## TWO MODISTES SEE THE WORLD

That people who want to travel can find a way to do so is exemplified by the experience of two dressmakers, who are at present at a fashionable southern resort. They have been all over this country from coast to coast, following their trade in a simple fashion and apparently they get as much pleasure out of life as people who wander about in yachts and private cars, says a New York Sun contributor.

The two women have been friends now for a number of years. Their plan has been to go to a resort and find rooms in a house as near as possible to the best hotels and residence district. Their business cards announce that making alterations in gowns is their specialty. So far they have never been refused when they have asked permission to leave a few of their cards in the hotels, though they find that a large majority of their customers are sent to them by customers who were satisfied and said a good word for their work.

In some towns they did not put out a regular dressmaking sign, but placed an attractive colored fashion plate in the window; and it proved all that was necessary. They live inexpensively, so that they can afford to do sewing reasonably. They are prompt, obliging and willing to do small jobs.

In the summer they go each season to a different resort and in winter seek warm climates. Last year they went South in October and took the first floor of a little cottage with a bit of yard at the side. They planted a vegetable and flower garden. They make each stopping place their home and do not feel at all like transients.

## IN FLAME COLOR

In spite of the prevailing preference for one-piece dresses, the separate blouse still has its use. Those of shadow lace, chiffon, white crepe de chine and brocade satin are particularly in evidence.

Flame shades in chiffons and nets are a positive fad this winter, says the Philadelphia Times. Frocks and separate blouses of this bright material are frequently veiled with dark blue or gray. Machine stitching is a new and admirable method of trimming. The deep collar of a black chiffon blouse was stitched in an intricate design to resemble venetian lace.

## NO DRIPPING

To avoid the dripping from a hanging basket soak a sponge well in water and hide it in the center of foliage of the plant, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. If the sponge is wet each day, the plant will absorb just as much moisture as it needs and there will be no dripping.

## IDEAL DIVISION OF INCOMES

Actual expenditures placed in comparison

THERE are certain things which we as women must come to realize and appreciate wholly. The first is that over \$40,000,000,000 are spent annually in the United States for household uses or expenditures, and that to a very large degree we are responsible as to how they are spent. The returns for that enormous expenditure depend upon how the money is spent, writes Helen Louise Johnson in Harpers Bazar. That this sum has not been expended wisely in the past is shown by the constantly increased cost of living. Do not misunderstand this—we are not ascribing the present condition to this cause alone.

We are merely saying it is one of the contributory causes and that the pressure will continue until we can learn to expend in better, wiser ways. Mrs. Richards wrote in 1900 ("Cost of Living"): "Under the pressure of nineteenth century conditions it has been found that the home as at present conducted is not managed on an economical basis so far as money value or outward semblance of luxury is concerned. That it fails in the more important essentials of comfort is proved by the great increase of clubs and hotel life. On what grounds, therefore, can the justification of individual homes be based? Only on the conceded fact that the home is the germ of Anglo-Saxon civilization. If the income is to be used so as to give the fullest satisfaction of human wants there must be classification of those wants in order of importance, and some restraint of unreasoning impulse. 'Style in living' has no standards, no basis in morals, religion or economics. The fashion of the day or the whim of the moment is indulged without a thought of the consequences to the next generation. This absence of safeguards, this letting down of ethical barriers, brings countless temptations to extravagance."

To show the difference between what is called an ideal and the actual living budget for certain incomes these tables have been prepared:

Ideal division of income for family of five having \$1800 yearly:

Food	25%	or	\$450
Rent	15%	or	\$270
Clothes	15%	or	\$270
Operating expenses	15%	or	\$270
Higher life	20%	or	\$360

Actual division of an \$1800 income for family living in Ohio in small town. Family consists of father, mother and one child, and they keep a cow, chickens and a garden. Produce not counted in, but upkeep is:

Food	12%	or	\$216
Rent	7%	or	\$126
Clothes	11.5%	or	\$207
Operating expenses	30%	or	\$540
Higher life	39.5%	or	\$711

Ideal division for income of \$2500 with five in family—two adults, three children:

Food	25%	or	\$625
Rent	15%	or	\$375
Clothes	15%	or	\$375
Operating expenses	15%	or	\$375
Higher life	25%	or	\$625

Actual division of \$2500 income for family of five living in town in Massachusetts, suburb of Boston:

Food	25%	or	\$625
Rent	25%	or	\$625
Clothes	12.5%	or	\$312
Operating expenses	15%	or	\$375
Higher life	25%	or	\$625

## GREASE BRUSH

One of the most convenient articles in my cupboard and one I would not do without is a 5-cent varnish brush, which I always keep in a baking powder can, containing an inch or two shortening, writes a contributor to the Los Angeles Express. Being in tin, it is but the work of a moment to melt over the fire and it is so satisfactory to paint your cakepans and loaves of bread, etc. Be sure to get a black-haired brush so if a hair comes out it is quickly seen.

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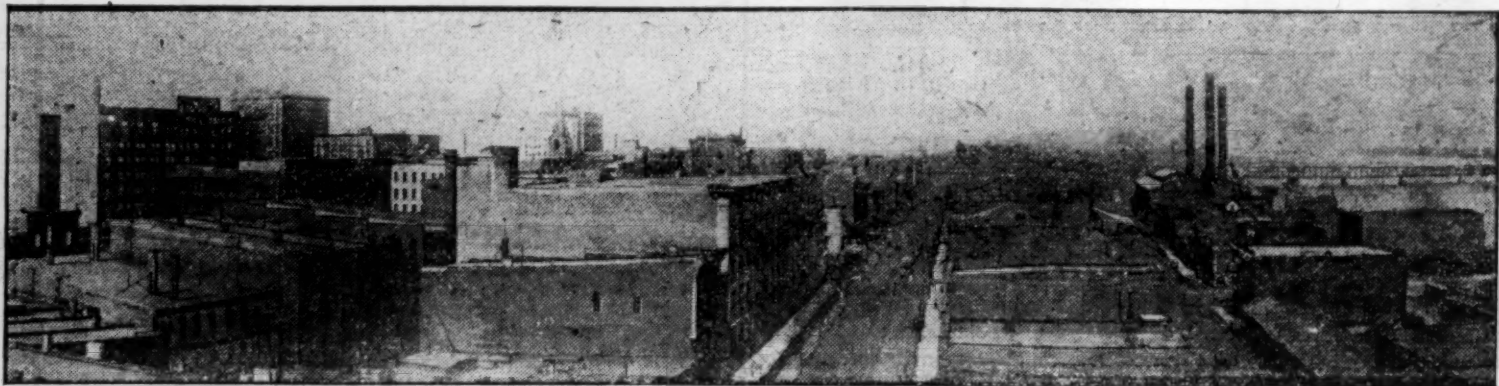
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## TOLEDO EXCELS IN ITS LOCATION, INDUSTRY TRANSPORTATION LINES AND STRIDES AHEAD



(Photo by Halnes Photo Company, Cincinnati)

Bird's-eye view of Toledo, O., showing a part of business section and waterfront on Maumee river of city that has grown to have 200,000 population

### "Crystal Palace," Model Industrial Structure Erected by Subscription at Cost of \$300,000, Helps Small Manufacturer to Get Start and Builds up City

TOLEDO, O.—This city's new factories building, which, because of its unique construction, already has come to be mentioned as the city's business men.

The real reason for the building is based on the belief that there are many small manufacturers who lack the necessary capital to expand their enterprises into something more worth while. The new structure will furnish such manufacturers all necessary facilities of space, power, heat and light until such time as their expanding business justifies them in erecting factories of their own. So business men have backed their faith with works, and have given to the city its industrial Crystal palace.

#### Growth is Assisted

Erection of the Toledo Factories building lends a tremendous impetus to the industrial growth of the city. Fifty factories can be housed in this glass house, giving to the men with little capital such advantages as a man with millions at his disposal enjoys.

The building occupies three and a half acres of ground situated less than a half mile from the business center of the city. Not a particle of wood enters into its composition. There are in its walls 29,200 panes of glass, and iron casings and doors have been installed, so that the structure is regarded as fireproof. It is equipped with the latest appliances which tend to enhance comfort, such as perfect heating, ventilation and sanitary arrangements, elevator service to all rooms, general stock room, emergency department and many other advantageous features. It is conceded to be the best appointed factories building in the United States.

The project was started by the Toledo Commerce Club, which arranged a mass meeting of Toledo business men, and in a short time the necessary capital had been subscribed and the Toledo Factories Company organized. It required \$300,000 to purchase the ground and erect the building, which today, it is said, actually represents the most important achievement in the brief history of Toledo's splendid commercial organization. The officers of the company are: Edward D. Libbey, president; Irving B. Hiett, vice-president; Irving E. Macomber, secretary; Edward H. Cady, treasurer; Rathbun Fuller, counsel.

The growth and progress of Toledo is accounted for in that which causes the people to glory in the advantages of their city, to recognize its possibilities, and to wish to share those advantages and possibilities with others. The present strides this city is making are regarded as the most striking proofs of results that may be accomplished when citizens cooperate and "get together." It is this, citizens say, that is making Toledo.

Toledo, with 200,000 population, is situated at the southernmost point of the Great lakes, within 100 miles of the center of population of the country. It is at the mouth of the largest river flowing into the Great lakes and has a natural harbor, land-locked, of unusual size and safety. Its geographical location places it upon the main lines of both land and water travel between East and West. Its position close to the Ohio coal fields and on Lake Erie makes it the natural meeting place for coal and iron, the raw materials of many manufactures.

The only apparent disadvantage of location would lie in the proximity to Cleveland and Detroit, and second thought will prove that even this is an advantage, for Toledo manufacturers and employers have near at hand two remarkably large labor markets. Every use is made of the natural advantages Toledo possesses at present. Three large railroad systems are completing ore docks which indicate that this city will be the largest coal shipping and ore receiving port in the world.

About 1200 manufacturing establishments are operating at present. A large percentage are interested in products of which iron is the basic material, but no one particular product predominates. It happens that within a few miles of Toledo are located what are considered the finest glass sand mines in the world. The result naturally has been to make this city a center of the glass industry, both cut and plate glass being manufac-

tured in great quantities and in quality that has become standard.

#### Manufactures \$112,000,000

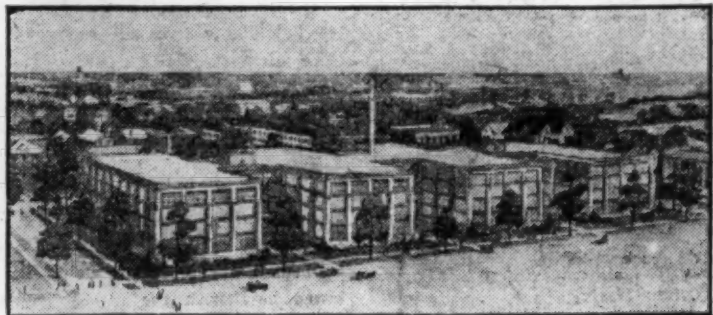
Automobiles, children's vehicles, glass products, automobiles parts, metal wheels, lamps, castings, machinery, plumbing supplies, beet sugar, boilers, woodenware, screens, furniture and wagons are a few of the many and various manufactured articles that make the total value of products manufactured in 1912 rise to over \$112,000,000.

It is of course as a transportation center that this city has gained greatest prominence. Some 40 lines of transportation, including 22 railroads, radiate to all parts of the United States and Canada. The Toledo manufacturer and jobber has a tremendous advantage over his less fortunately located competitor, for there is no direction in which he has not two or three alternative routes of shipment. Geographical location has again had its influence and has made this city a very natural terminal point for many of the middle western roads and an important division point on practically all of the roads that enter the city.

The freight terminal operated by the New York Central lines is said to be the finest and largest in the world, and it is already being outgrown, though built but a few years ago. Every one of the roads is connected at grade with every other one by means of the terminal belt, 32 miles in length.

Citizens have not been negligent in the matter of beautifying their city, and it is one of the most attractive in the country. By a recent vote of the people a bond issue of nearly a million dollars was authorized—the proceeds to be spent in completing a chain of five parks and connecting them by a boulevard system, following a natural ravine that encircles the city.

Public building during the past few years has been remarkable, city, county,



Toledo Factories building, which has lent impetus to city's industrial growth

state and national governments vying with citizens in the erection of such buildings as two high school buildings, each costing \$750,000; postoffice, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings, what is said to be the first newboys' building in the world, a court house, a million-dollar bridge, a municipal market, a filtration plant, a reduction plant, a most beautiful art museum of marble constructed in classic design, and the Factories building. In the past two years private enterprise has added to this the largest drydock on the Great lakes; improvements that make the Overland automobile plant one of the largest individual plants of its kind in the world; a new 21-story office building and millions of dollars worth of residential and smaller business buildings.

#### Building Nearly Doubles

During the past year Toledo showed an increase of over 42 per cent in the value of building construction over that of 1911, and this city ranked third among the 50 large cities in the country in that respect.

A report compiled by a neighboring commercial organization showed that the cost of living in Toledo was over 14 per cent lower than the average cost in 11 cities of the middle West, this city being low in several commodities and low on the total of 14 commodities given consideration. At the same time figures show that the wage scale is as high as that in the other cities considered, so

that the standard of living among the laboring classes is especially high. Such institutions as the art museum, that can thrive and lead the way in what is generally considered an industrial center, show, it is claimed, that the general standard is higher than normal.

Toledo has been fortunate in that its preeminence as a commercial center has not had a negative effect upon its value as a home city. Rather has it resulted in a most fortunate situation. The industrial development has spread around the city, following the line of the belt railroad and the tracks of the trunk lines that enter the city on the outskirts, and the residential section has extended from the very center of the municipality in all directions to the industrial belt. There are, therefore, many desirable residential sections instead of only one, as is the case in many cities of under a quarter of a million population.

## CANADIAN PREMIER EXTOLLS PEACE TIES

ALBANY, N. Y.—Premier Robert L. Borden of Canada accentuated the ties of peace and friendship existing between the United States and Canada at a dinner address here Monday. He was the principal speaker at the function held by the University Club of Albany.

He said: "Canada and the United States have a common heritage in the language, the literature, the laws, the institutions and the traditions which have come down to them from the men of bygone days."

"Perhaps no more instructive object lesson has ever been given to the world than the 4000 miles of undefended boundary line, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which bears silent but eloquent testimony to the mutual confidence and respect of the two nations. Time will shortly place upon the brow of each nation the laurel of 100 years of peace. It matters not so much as to the form of the outward celebration, but let us hope that its full significance may sink deep into the hearts of both nations and that, whether north or south of the boundary, we may stand with bowed and reverent heads, offering grateful thanks for the divine blessings of peace and earnest prayers that in the century to come mutual confidence, good will and respect may truly animate the ideals and aspirations of both nations."

## STUDENTS STUDY TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Opportunity for Harvard students interested in the problem of traffic conditions to furnish plans for solution of the question is offered by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. These recommendations are to follow a definite period of investigations on the part of the students. The Chamber of Commerce had some men working last year on this same proposition and the results were of such a nature as to warrant the furtherance of the scheme.

R. S. Fickett '08 has the affair in charge. Problems of street traffic and utility will be considered.

MR. MARSHALL DECLINES \$4800  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall on Monday disapproved an item incorporated in the regular appropriation bill of the state Legislature to reimburse Mr. Marshall for money spent during his four years as Governor of Indiana for house rent, light, heat and water. The sum amounted to \$4800, which he refused, saying he did not think the appropriation constitutional.

## WHITE HOUSE ATTIC IS TO PROVIDE EXTRA ROOM FOR MR. WILSON

Entrance of New Occupants  
Is Accompanied by Many  
Changes to Meet Needs of  
Larger Family

WASHINGTON—Committee hearings in connection with the preparation of the sundry civil appropriation bill of the present session of Congress have brought out officially precisely what alterations are to be made in the White House following the inauguration of the new President, whose ascent to the program has been secured.

Quadrennially, at the session which marks the close of an administration and a change of Presidents, it has been customary to set apart a certain sum, usually about \$15,000, which is the amount provided for that purpose this year, to be used in a general refurbishing of the building, so as to make it look like new to the incoming President and his family. This was done when Colonel Roosevelt succeeded Mr. McKinley, and when Mr. Taft succeeded Colonel Roosevelt, and it is to be done when Mr. Wilson succeeds Mr. Taft.

"It has always been in order," says Col. Spencer S. Cosby, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, "at the close of an administration for Congress to put the house in first class condition for the incoming chief executive. There is always a good deal of furniture which during four years of constant use becomes worn and dilapidated. For instance, in the White House at this time a large number of the window hangings are beginning to show decided signs of wear, and the same thing is true of a good many of the chairs on both the first and the ground floors."

"Then, too, a good deal of china has been broken. The housekeeper came to me the other day and said that the silver teakettle, that has been in use for many years, has worn so thin that it is necessary to provide a new one. These annual appropriations, and especially those made at the beginning of a new administration, thus make up for depreciation of the premises and furnishings. There is an enormous quantity of very valuable government property in the White House, and it has been the desire of Congress from the beginning to keep it in first class condition. These quadrennial repairs are therefore highly necessary."

#### Taft Regime Economical

On one point, the Taft administration, although the credit is not due itself, has been more economical than that of most of its predecessors. President Taft has bought no new china service, but has been using that which came down to him from the Roosevelt administration. Usually a set of White House china is so impaired by breakage in four years as to require each incoming President to order a new set, and thus it is that there is now being made and displayed in the ground floor corridors of the building a collection showing the different designs of china used by the several Presidents.

Mr. Taft is one of the very few Presidents who will leave no distinctive White House china, and after he has gone, the china now labeled with the name "Roosevelt," will probably have the name of Taft added thereto, for both Presidents, as stated, have used the same set of dishes.

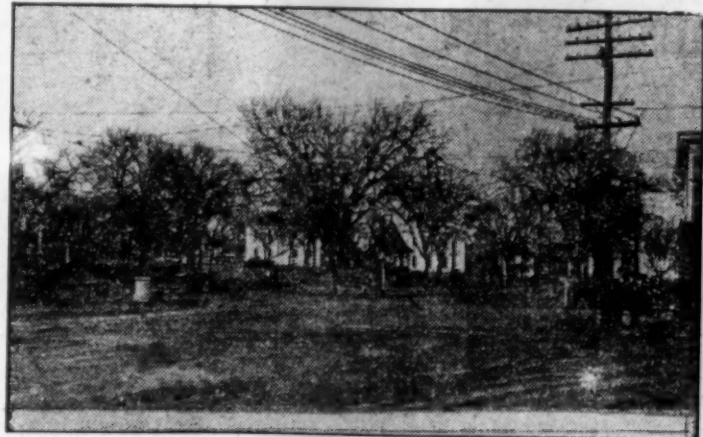
When Colonel Roosevelt became President the McKinley china had run very low, and so he ordered an unusually large quantity of a design selected by himself and Mrs. Roosevelt. The cost of the outfit was \$30,000, from which it can be guessed that the supply was quite liberal. This supply lasted not only during the seven and a half years of the Roosevelt presidency, but also during the four years of the Taft presidency, and it is only now beginning to run low. The result will be that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will be called upon to select a design and order a china service early in the Wilson administration.

#### Attic to Be Changed

An item of \$9500 has been provided in the sundry civil appropriation bill for making changes in the attic floor of the building. The present accommodations in the attic consist of four servants' bedrooms, one emergency servant's bedroom and one servants' bathroom. The proposed arrangement will provide six servants' bedrooms, one emergency servant's bedroom, one servants' bathroom, five guest rooms and two bathrooms for guests.

These changes, Colonel Cosby points out, are to be made without altering the appearance of the White House exterior. There are at present large storerooms at each end of the attic. These will be

## SQUARE IN TOWN OF READING, MASS.



READING, Mass.—Fine old residential town, settled in 1644, 12½ miles from Boston on the western division of the Boston & Maine railroad. Its population is nearly 6000. It has taken especial interest in municipal ownership and owns and operates its water works and electric light plant. It has unusually good schools and school buildings. It is a center for five lines of electric cars and has good steam railway service.

converted into bedrooms, and light for them will be derived partly from skylights and partly from window openings which will be hidden. From the outside of the building it will be impossible to tell that any change has been made. These changes were proposed by President Taft and submitted to President-elect Wilson, who has expressed the hope that they would be provided.

The White House first floor is used entirely for dining and reception rooms. On the second floor, which is the floor used by the family of the President, there are seven large bedrooms; four of which have dressing rooms connected with them and each of which has a bathroom attached. In addition, the second floor contains a library and a study and the two ends of the great hall, running entirely through the house from east to west, are frequently used as sitting rooms.

The existing accommodations on the second floor will be pretty well taken up by the family of the incoming President, which will use probably all of the bedrooms but two. The new President and his wife will occupy two of these larger bedrooms on the second floor and their three daughters will occupy one each, leaving but two for guests. The need for extra accommodations has been felt for some time, according to Colonel Cosby, but President Taft did not feel that he should ask an appropriation for himself. He felt at liberty, however, to urge it for his successor.

#### Quarters Give Surprise

In view of these arrangements, which everybody in authority today seems to feel are necessary, one wonders how the presidents prior to Colonel Roosevelt managed to get along, when one half of the second floor of the White House was used for the offices and public reception rooms of the President.

These cramped quarters did not interfere with any of the plans of President McKinley and his wife, who had no children and did almost no entertaining of house guests. The families of the Arthurs, the Harrisons and the Cleverlands were also small, but just where President Garfield could have put his large family of children at night, in sleeping quarters only one half as large as those of the present day, is one of the puzzles that nobody as yet has been able to solve.

It was not until Colonel Roosevelt, also with a numerous family of children, some of them grown, came to the White House, that the building was thoroughly overhauled, and the executive offices removed to the new building which now contains them, at the extreme west end of the White House grounds. Congress set apart about half a million dollars for this overhauling, which was the most complete the building ever had received, and represented an outlay considerably greater than the original cost of erecting it.

After this work had been done, the entire second floor was turned over to the family of the President, instead of only one half of it, as had previously been the rule. While these alterations were being made President Roosevelt and his family occupied a house on the west side of Lafayette square, then known as "the little White House," and it was in that house that he brought the anthracite coal strike to a focus and settled it.

The remodeling of this year will be done during the summer and early fall months, while the family of the incoming President is absent. The President himself, however, will probably be here for a large part of the time, according to those who have made estimates as to the probable length of the extra session of Congress.

#### CITY CONDUCTS PUBLIC CONCERT

Soloists at the concert at Faneuil hall Monday night, under the auspices of the municipal music department were Pauline Tranfaglia, pianist; Walter E. Loud, violinist; Carl Webster, violoncellist, and Ella T. Shea, contralto.

## SCHOOL BETTERMENT THEME OF EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL MEETING

PHILADELPHIA—Before the second session of the national council of education meeting in this city today the committee on sanitary problems of American schools made its annual report. The subject of the morning session which began at 9 o'clock was the sanitation of rural schools.

The national council of education is one of the departments of the National Education Association, which opened a week of special sessions here on Monday prior to the annual meeting of the association next July.

The chairman of the committee, Dr. Thomas C. Wood of Columbia University, led the discussion. He was followed by Jacob Shurman, superintendent of schools of Columbus, O.; Dr. R. W. Corwin, chairman, American Medical Association committee, Pueblo, Col.; Dr. J. N. Murtz, secretary Indiana board of health, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Ernest B. Hoag, state medical inspector of schools, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Kerr, president State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.; Francis C. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction, Springfield, Ill.; John R. Kirk, president state normal, Kirksville, Mo.; Edmund A. Jones, Otterbein University, Westerville, O.; Thomas C. Miller, president, state normal, Shepherdson, W. Va.; W. A. Brandenburgh, superintendent of schools, Oklahoma City, Okla., and others.

Plans for organizing American school teachers to increase the efficiency of teaching as a public service and to improve the status of teachers were outlined by Prof. Henry Suzzallo of Columbia University in an address Monday night at a session of the National Council of Education. He advocated local guilds of teachers, which would elect representatives to a state organization, which in turn would elect delegates to a national body in which each state would have the same representation as there are members of Congress.

"Some of the aims of the proposed organization," said Professor Suzzallo, "would be to make professional efficiency the sole standard for employment, assignment, promotion, demotion, dismissal and release of teachers; to eliminate the choosing of teachers from the domain of practical politics; to remove the pressure of textbook and supply houses from educational affairs and to make it unprofessional to apply or exert influence to secure a position which has not been declared vacant."

State pensions with comity between states by which service in one state would be recognized in another, was some of the legislation to improve the economic condition of teachers which he favored.

Eight-year-old pupils attending the public schools form problems that must be handled with careful judgment and common sense, said Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago in an address on Monday at a meeting preliminary to the opening of the convention of the department of superintendents of the National Educational Association.

The address was made before the Society of College Teachers. Mr. Judd advocated a broad handling of the problem of teaching the young, and favored the elimination of machine methods as much as possible.

Prof. Frank E. Thompson of the University of Colorado advanced the idea that the teachers and not the pupils are inclined to become mechanical.

Other speakers addressed the meeting, several of whom took exception to the idea of Mr. Judd that "drill" should be gradually abolished.

The use of prizes, honors, grades and examinations as allurements or goads to encourage the pupils to study was roundly condemned by J. L. Meriam, professor of school supervision of the University of Missouri.

Pupils, he said, should be taught to study for the benefits to be derived from the knowledge and not as a means of securing prizes or to avoid humiliation through failure to pass examinations.

In the discussion several educators defended the use of prizes as an incentive to study.

#### JUDGE RETURNS TO PRACTISE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Judge John J. Treacy of the court of errors and appeals sent his resignation to Governor Wilson on Monday. Judge Treacy was appointed in December, 1911. Judge Treacy said that his salary of \$8500 a year was too small and that he will practise law. His term would have expired Feb. 6, 1913.

## MAIN STREET IN MAQUON, ILL.



MAQUON, Ill.—Pretty little town on Burlington railroad route, 16 miles southeast of Galesburg in Knox county, a mile north of Spoon river, in rich agricultural district. It has an abundant supply of good water. It was once an Indian village, which accounts for its name.



# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

**L**T. LIMA MENDES' enthusiastic praise of German military instruction and its adaptability to Brazilian conditions comes at a time when the relative merits of German and French military equipment and methods are very much to the fore in South America. The French side in this matter is emphatically taken by Peru as is confirmed in the interview with General Elezpur, the new Peruvian minister to the Argentine Republic, which also appears on this page. A number of developments in the last few months, as the readers of this page know, have contributed toward bringing the matter sharply into public focus, all through Latin America. In a measure, the latest of them may be considered as the most important, viz., the sudden military revival of the inland republic of Bolivia, a revival which is notable for three things: First, the Bolivian military preparations that have startled the South Americans present a combination of German training and French equipment. Second, the assertion of a martial spirit in the hermit nation promises to affect the balance of power in South America to a notable extent while introducing at the same time a new element of strength into the nascent concert of the South American nations. Third, the revival of patriotic ambition, backed by force of arms, among the Bolivians on the eve of the completion of the Panama canal appears in the light of an economic factor of the first order, in view of Bolivia's pivotal railroad system and the possible aspiration to win back what was once hers, a seaport on the Pacific.

Of the many other developments it is enough to recall the prolonged stir made in Chile by the apparently unfavorable tests of recently ordered Krupp cannon, the pronounced nationalist movement that suddenly appeared to dominate public thought in Brazil, arousing it to measures of defense against possible attacks on the integrity of her vast territory—a movement which was stimulated by the peculiar incident of the German cruiser Breguen in south Brazilian waters with its revived apprehension of the German peril—and the rise of Peru's international prestige after a period of unquestioned isolation, not the least due to her military regeneration by French officers.

But that which above all emphasizes the significance of military interests and ambitions among the South American nations is that movement toward solidarity which dominates not only South America but in larger sense bears on all of Latin America and thereby on the entire western hemisphere and world politics. So much has appeared on this page both in news despatches and in editorial form dealing with this great subject that it suffices to recall just this, that whatever happens today in Latin America obeys the subtle pressure of the approaching completion of the Panama canal.

## FISCAL REFORMS IN PARAGUAY AROUSING MUCH MORE INTEREST

(Special to the Monitor)  
ASUNCION, Paraguay—Reports have been submitted to the government by Senor Fulgencio Moreno and Senor Ritter on the stamp tax and land tax, respectively, both of which are receiving careful attention. Fiscal reforms as advocated in the reports have of late excited much more interest among the general public than in the past.

Although public opinion here has recently been very much stirred up by reports of Bolivian military operations in the Chaco region, in dispute between the two countries, making the situation appear more acute than it really is, a friendly settlement is hoped for through the negotiations carried on in La Paz by the new Paraguayan envoy, Major Garay. It is recalled particularly that much Argentine capital is invested in the quebracho wood interests in the Chaco region, and in view of the boundary dispute between Argentina and Bolivia over another section of the Chaco it is believed that Argentine friendliness in this matter will prove an important asset.

## U. S. OFFICIAL VISITS ECUADOR ON AN ARBITRATION MISSION

(Special to the Monitor)  
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—Henry L. Jones, assistant chief of the Latin American division of the state department at Washington, D. C., arrived here recently on the steamer Ecuador. Mr. Jones has been appointed by President Taft to arbitrate the differences between the government of Ecuador and the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company.

He was met by H. W. Henderson, general manager, and M. W. Jones, trainmaster of the company; R. B. Jones, acting consul general, and Mr. Baker, deputy vice-consul. In the party were Mrs. Jones, two children and a nurse, Miss Jones, a secretary and a stenographer. The party at once proceeded to Huigra, headquarters of the railway, where they were entertained for a day by Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, going to Quito by special train on Saturday. Mr. Jones was met at Quito by Comptroller Lane and General Passenger Agent Edmondson of the railway company, and Col. Polanco, chief of police of Quito—representing General Plaza.

Mr. Jones will at once take up the work of getting in shape the matter of arbitration. B. Lockwood and Mr. Smith of Rollins & Rollins, of New York, arrived on the Ucaly on the 15th and will act as counsel for the railway company in the proceedings. The arbitrator named by the government of Ecuador is Dr. A. Baquerizo Moreno, a former vice-president of the republic of Ecuador. The two arbitrators will endeavor to come to an agreement, and in case of their failure to do so will agree upon a third gentleman to cast the deciding vote.

The British sloop Algerine arrived here on Jan. 4 to pay a friendly call. She came from Vancouver, B. C., having called at various ports on the way. The war sloop is under command of Capt. G.

communications, as well as development of agriculture and the cattle industry, are to be undertaken shortly, the recent loan authorized by Congress making it possible to take up again old projects that had to be suspended owing to the late revolution.

## ARMS GIVEN TO INDIANS CLOUD CHACO SITUATION

(Special to the Monitor)  
TUUCUMAN, A. R.—Advices from the Chaco indicate that the supply of arms and ammunition given to the revolting Indians has greatly strengthened their position. The problem is considered to be growing in seriousness and the attitude of the Buenos Aires press in demanding a rigorous investigation is praised.

It is pointed out that the recent declaration of the traders in the Chaco region that no arms had ever been sold to the Indians through their agency fails to clear the situation. In view of the continued tension between Bolivia and Paraguay over part of the Chaco region in dispute between the two nations, and of the hitch in the negotiations between the Argentine and Bolivian governments over adjoining land, the opinion is expressed that a thorough investigation is timely also from an international point of view.

## CHILE TRIES TO GET NITRATE INTO ARGENTINA FREE



(Photo by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)  
**HENRY L. JONES**  
Assistant chief Latin-American division, state department, U. S. A.

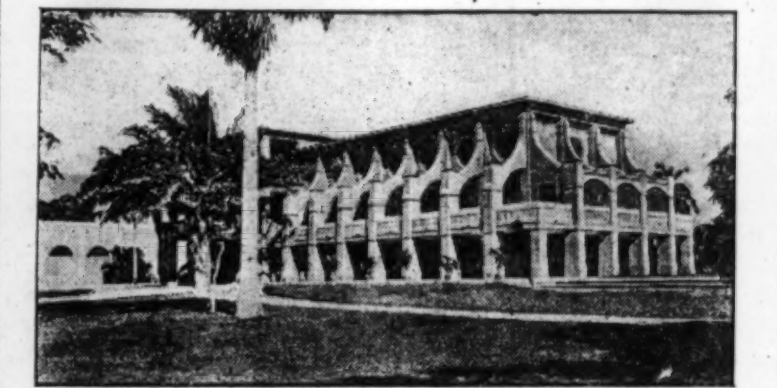
St. G. Brooker. A breakfast was given to the officers by the captain of the Ecuadorian gun boat Bolivar; the captain of the Argentine entertained many prominent Guayaquil people, and the captain and his officers were taken up the river Guayas under direction of the British consul, Alfred Cartwright. The captain ex-

## KINGSTON'S CHARACTERISTICS CONTRAST WITH NEAR PORTS



Glimpse of King street, Kingston, Jamaica

## ARCHITECTURE INDICATES COMFORT



Governor's palace, commanding structure in Kingston

**K**INGSTON, Jamaica, as a seat of commerce now possessing many important enterprises and handsome buildings dates from the early part of the eighteenth century, when it was transferred from Port Royal, but it was only in 1872 that it became the political capital, taking the place of Spanish Town, Santiago de la Vega, founded in 1523. Unlike the other towns, Kingston was never Spanish, having been founded in 1693 almost 40 years after the island was

## ACTING GOVERNOR OF MANAOS REPORTS A CONSPIRACY IN STATE

(Special to the Monitor)  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—General interest is aroused here by the publication in the local press of the official report submitted to the new governor of the state of Amazonas, Dr. Jonathan de Freitas Pedrosa, by the acting governor, Dr. Antonio Gonçalves Pereira de Sa Peixoto, as throwing light on the recent developments in Manaus.

The report quotes a number of despatches exchanged between the government palace at Manaus and the President and federal authorities in this capital, beginning with the announcement of a revolt of the federal police force as a protest against alleged orders to provoke disturbances with fatal results to the new governor, Senator Pedrosa. It recounts the resignation of Gov. Col. Antonio Clemente Ribeiro Bittencourt, the latter's flight to the interior, and Vice-Gov. Dr. Sa Peixoto's assuming gubernatorial power ad interim, with the support of the land forces and the river flotilla, while despatches from here in reply assured him of the government's full support.

Measures to protect, if necessary, the fleeing Governor Bittencourt are reported with the further assurance that order has been restored. Commerce and navigation, according to the report, suffered no interruption in consequence, but the report gives figures showing an imperative need of financial reform.

## CHILE TRIES TO GET NITRATE INTO ARGENTINA FREE

(Special to the Monitor)  
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Senor Cruz-Chaga Tognolani, the Chilean minister here, has had a number of conferences with the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Ernesto Bosch, on the subject of admitting Chilean ships to the coastwise trade of the Argentine republic.

It is also understood that the Chilean diplomat is working on the question of securing free entry for Chilean nitrate into this country as was done in Brazil some time ago where the consumption of fertilizer, it is pointed out, has enormously increased with excellent results to agriculture.

Dr. Bosch, it is understood, has submitted the matter to the budget committee of the chamber of deputies.

pressed himself as being delighted with the hospitality which has been shown him and his officers, and hoped he would be able to visit Guayaquil again within a year. The Algerine has sailed for the south.

taken from the Spaniards—in the course of the operation of Oliver Cromwell's vigorous West Indian policy—by Admirals Penn and Venables, the former the father of William Penn. The old parish church on King street dates from the year before the foundation of Kingston. A large part of the town had to be rebuilt as a consequence of the catastrophe of 1907, differentiating it more than ever from the predominantly Spanish type of the Caribbean ports.

## BRAZILIAN OFFICER LAUDS GERMAN DRILL

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARA, Brazil—In an interview given to the local press Lieut. Lima Mendes, first regiment of cavalry, just returned from Germany, where he completed his studies, speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of German military training. He emphasizes the civic and military drill and regards the German method in the main as admirably adapted to Brazilian needs notwithstanding the difference in race and climate.

What is noted with particular interest is Lieut. Lima Mendes' reference to the unfortunate influence of politics on the army, which he says was principally responsible for the failure of the Young Turks to profit by Gen. von der Goltz Pasha's training. He is convinced that as the first step toward organizing an efficient Brazilian army the officers will have to be entirely detached from political interests and ambitions.

## TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)  
VALPARAISO, Chile—Mr. Oka, president of a Japanese syndicate for promoting the fishing industry on the southern coast of Chile, between here and Chiloe island, invites Chilean capital. From his investigations he declares the southern shore of Chile to have enormous fishing possibilities by introducing modern methods and protecting the fish from seasons.

QUITO, Ecuador—The government is considering an offer made by the inhabitants of Papallacta to construct a road as far as Machangara, beyond Baena, to connect with the proposed road between Baena and Archidona, which is considered an important move toward opening up the Oriente region and the territory of the Napo river, partly in dispute with Peru.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The municipality has been authorized to negotiate a loan of \$10,750,000 gold for the purpose of opening new avenues.

FLORIANOPOLIS, Santa Catharina, Brazil—The new highway between Belchior and Luiz Alves, municipalities of Itajay and Blumenau, has been opened for traffic.

BELLO HORIZONTE, Minas Geraes, Brazil—The electric traction company of this capital has been authorized by its shareholders to contract a loan at home or abroad. The amount stipulated is \$600,000 gold, and is to be expended on general improvements. The president of the company is in London for that purpose.

## BOLIVIA'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS SET ITS NEIGHBORS WATCHING

Coming President Quoted as Saying Army of 100,000 "to Assure Peace" Will Be Organized and Equipped

## SPECULATION IS RIFE

(Special to the Monitor)  
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—What for some months has been watched as a development of unusual international significance in the neighboring republic of Bolivia today is acknowledged to have created an entirely new and largely unexpected situation on the South American continent.

The military revival of Bolivia is followed here with the utmost vigilance because the impression is growing that the heavy armaments and the sudden military enthusiasm of the Bolivians are likely to become strong factors in the pending settlement of the border dispute between this country and Bolivia. In some quarters it is hinted that the military showing which is being made in the Chaco by General Villegas with 5000 men, while ostensibly directed against Paraguay, really is a hint to this country to curtail its claims, especially in the case of the border town of Yacubia.

In a recent interview given out in Europe by Gen. Don Ismael Montes, the next President of Bolivia, he is quoted as saying that Bolivia was called upon to be the American Bulgaria and that he was working to the end of organizing and equipping an army of not less than 100,000 men, not for aggressive purposes but with a view of assuring peace in South America.

He expressed his gratification at the fact that the Panama canal will be opened during his administration, and significantly referred to it as the open sesame for Bolivia. His allusion to Bulgaria is considered the more interesting because Bolivians have often lamented the similarity between their country and Poland, with pointed reference to the loss of their seaboard and the menace of possible further dismemberment.

It was General Montes, it is recalled, who as minister to France negotiated not only the large purchases of arms and ammunition which have astonished the South American nations, but especially the German military mission, that under Colonel Kundt and Major Richter has been turning the Bolivian recruits into what competent Chilean authorities declare to be the match of any other South American force. It is credibly reported that the number of young men flocking to arms has reached something like 15,000, and that the old prejudice against military service among the Bolivians has altogether disappeared.

Owing to General Montes' reported close relations with European financiers, especially in connection with recent railroad concessions in Bolivia, it is believed that he has secured powerful backing of some kind or other, the general impression being that the cost of Bolivia's military preparations far exceeded her available resources. In well-informed quarters it is figured that the total artillery material purchased by Bolivia in the last five years, with recent additions, must be over 70 pieces, mostly from the Creusot works in France, with a corresponding amount of ammunition, as well as infantry equipment. Very generous contributions, according to current reports, have been received from wealthy Bolivians for the establishment of a cartridge factory in La Paz. A high-power magazine rifle invented by a Bolivian captain, Don Victor Ibanez, is now being tried out by the German officers in La Paz, as is the same officer's sighting device.

It is the Bolivian minister of war, General Zalles, who, with General Montes is regarded as the chief mover of the new military policy, and what he is quoted as saying recently in regard to supplementing the negotiations with Paraguay by a military demonstration in the Chaco is widely commented on in this capital.

## CHILEAN CALLED TO ECUADOR POST

(Special to the Monitor)  
VALPARAISO, Chile—It is learned here with satisfaction from the capital of Ecuador that the Chilean officer, Col. Luis Cabrera, who for some time has been serving in the army of the republic of Ecuador, has been appointed chief of staff ad interim, a post which has been vacant, it is said, since the demise of Gen. Julio Andrade. Colonel Cabrera distinguished himself in the campaign of the north under General Franco and in last year's campaign conducted by President Freile Zaldumbide.

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## PERU WOULD BE FRIEND TO CHILE, MINISTER SAYS

(Special to the Monitor)  
VALPARAISO, Chile—Public interest here recently centered in an interview given the press by the new Peruvian minister to the Argentine Republic, General Elezpur, who spent a few days here en route to Buenos Aires. Although the general was not in position to make definite statements in regard to the negotiations on the Tacna-Arica question, he voiced what he asserted was the unanimous desire of the Peruvian people for a lasting reconciliation and understanding with Chile.

As General Elezpur was minister of war under the Leguia administration at the time of the alleged disagreement with the French military commission that had been training the Peruvian army until recently, his formal denial of friction having caused the withdrawal of the French mission, and his acknowledgment of the excellent work done by the mission, shortly to be replaced by another French mission, were discussed with considerable interest. The reason was the universal comment heard in this country on the collapse of the Turkish army and the apprehension expressed in many quarters as to the efficiency of the German-trained Chilean army emphasized by the prolonged stir made by the unsatisfactory results given by the Krupp cannon ordered some time ago.

## BRAZIL HEARS TALK OF MINISTER

(Special to the Monitor)  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—It is understood here that the Argentine minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Bosch, told the press that he had no knowledge of the probable successor of Dr. Campos Salles as Brazilian minister to the Argentine Republic.

## POLISH VISITOR SEES IN BRAZIL PROSPECTS FOR HER COUNTRYMEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—In a report submitted to Sr. Pedro de Toledo, the minister of agriculture, Mme. Jadwiga Jakatowska, a Polish traveler, who has been investigating the question of Polish immigration in Brazil, speaks in favorable terms of the results so far obtained.

Mme. Jakatowska's trip covered the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina and Parana, the last being especially interesting to her on account of the preference shown it by the Polish immigrants who have settled there in fairly large numbers. The traveler considers Parana best suited for Polish immigration and as affording her countrymen most opportunities for satisfying their chief ambition, that of becoming land-owners.

She has much praise for the agricultural experiment stations in the colonies of Vera Guarany, Cruz Machado, Irandy, Javaly and others as an excellent means of propagating knowledge of the modern methods of agriculture, in the absence of agricultural schools. In the matter of horticultural progress also the report is favorable, but less so in regard to the cattle industry, which the visitor thinks is below the standard it ought to have in such a state as Parana, owing to lack of zootechnic stations. Hogs, chickens and bees at present indicate the principal branches of the industry.

In summing up Mme. Jakatowska expresses the opinion that the proper colonization of the state of Parana will solve the problem of food supply of the better part of the republic.

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## LOCAL HARDWARE MEN GO TO SPRINGFIELD FOR YEARLY MEETING

During Sessions of the New England Dealers Fully 3000 Delegates and Guests Are Expected in City

### EXHIBITS FEATURE

Boston delegates to the convention of the New England Hardware Dealers Association at Springfield, which opened today and continues through Thursday left the South station this morning over the Boston & Albany road. Others have been going since Saturday morning, but the main party numbering nearly 100 left today.

Among the Boston men are Ralph W. Richards, secretary of the organization, and Henry M. Sanders, its treasurer. Mr. Sanders said before leaving for Springfield that he expected tens of thousands of people to come to the exhibition which is being run simultaneously with the convention.

The program for the opening session of the convention this afternoon is as follows: Call to order by President Frank E. Stacy; singing of "America"; invocation by the Rev. Donald Alexander; address of welcome by Mayor John A. Denison of Springfield; address by President C. P. Chase of the Springfield Board of Trade; address by M. L. Corey of Argos, Ind., secretary of the National Retail Hardware Dealers Association and an address by D. Fletcher of Boston, a member of the executive board of the same organization. From 4 p. m. until 6 p. m., the delegates will officially visit the exhibition and later there will be a dancing party in the hall of De Soto lodge of Odd Fellows.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Representatives of practically every city and large town in the six northeastern states will attend the sessions which will bring to this city during the three days of the hardware convention fully 3000 delegates, their wives and friends, it is expected.

This city's prominence as a hardware center, the fact that it is the home city of the association's president and that the completion of the municipal auditorium affords an ideal combined convention and exhibition hall, were all factors in bringing the convention here and, it is expected, will help to make it the most successful and profitable gathering in the history of the association. An exchange of ideas will be brought about through the medium of speakers prominent in the hardware trade in this and other parts of the East and the changing trade conditions and the best methods of adjusting to them will be discussed at length.

Both the exhibition hall and a large part of the main auditorium are devoted to a comprehensive display of hardware exhibits, made more attractive by the decorative settings that have been provided by the convention management. The auditorium has been transformed by a Boston decorating firm, which has made lavish and successful use of electrical effects. The large stage has been decorated to represent an Italian garden. Foliage plants and artificial flowers, electrically lighted, have been used to advantage throughout the immense hall. Strict rules have been imposed upon the exhibitors with the intention of promoting harmonious effects, and the result is pleasing.

A feature is the exhibition of game birds and fish by the Massachusetts fish and game commission. This display has been provided by George H. Graham of this city, a member of the commission, and arranged under his supervision. It includes a small pond with running water, rocks and shrubbery, wherein are black, mallard and wood ducks. There are also eight large aquariums containing brook, brown and rainbow trout, landlocked salmon; white and yellow perch, smelts and other kinds of fish, raised at the state hatcheries at Palmer, Sandwich and Sutton. Troughs also are arranged to show the development of the fish.

From the commission's game farm on Wilbraham mountain, near this city, where for the last year or more experiments have been successfully carried on in rearing game birds, with which to restock the covers of the state, have been brought varieties of pheasants, partridges, quail and turkeys. These are shown in pens. This is the first time such an exhibit of the work of the state commission has been attempted and the interest it has attracted is felt to have justified the effort.

Although the members of the association are attending the convention sessions plenty of entertainment, including receptions, theater parties and other social affairs, has been provided for the women visitors.

Tomorrow morning's session will be devoted largely to a question box conducted by D. Fletcher Barber. In the afternoon there will be a reception to the members of the Connecticut Hardware Association, now holding its convention in Hartford. M. L. Corey will address the convention and another question box will be conducted by F. E. Piereson of Pittsfield, former president of the New England Association.

Thursday morning will be devoted to the annual business meeting of the association, with reports and the election of officers. In the afternoon William H. Sawyer of Providence, R. I., will lead the discussion of trade subjects. The evening will be devoted to a reception to

## WHERE HARDWARE DELEGATES MEET



Springfield's new municipal auditorium, which is being used for business gatherings and exhibition

## INDIAN CHIEFS DIRECT BAND OF TRIBESMEN WHO MANAGE MINES AND MAKE THEM PAY

EDMONTON, Alta.—Under their own chiefs, a band of 150 Indians of the Blackfoot reservation are working in the mines of southern Alberta, and so adept are they in mining operations and marketing that an inspector in the employ of the provincial department of mines has mentioned their work in his reports. J. A. Markie, inspector of Indian agencies for Alberta, is responsible for introducing mining among the Indians. His efforts resulted in a number of small mines being worked in systematic way. The mine under the supervision of Chief Buckskin has been developed about 500 feet and shows careful workmanship. Other mines also are in excellent condition for the production of coal at small expense. The head men of the tribe announce that this year's operations will be the most extensive in the history of the industry.

While visiting the Blackfoot reserve about nine years ago, Mr. Markie noticed that some of the Indians, under Chiefs Calf Bull and Bear Robe, were gathering several outcroppings of coal along the Bow river, and he decided to work out a plan to put the business upon a

commercial basis. He took the matter up with the government and asked for a loan of \$1000, meanwhile teaching the Indians the principles of mining. Later Mr. Markie took charge of the business, paying the Indians on a tonnage basis and attending to the marketing of the products. A carload of coal a day was mined for which Mr. Markie found a ready sale, but owing to the distance he had to haul the coal, his expenses were too heavy to enable him to pay the Indians and put aside enough money to repay the government loan. He requested the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to set his cars closer to the mine and on the strength of the decreased haulage, he cut the price sufficiently to meet the needs of the situation.

Then the Indians struck and it required all the agency man's diplomacy to make them come back. In the end, however, he succeeded and work was resumed.

At the end of two years Mr. Markie had paid off the government loan, and he then turned the business over to the Indians, who are now working the mines with success.

## REV. A. Z. CONRAD TALKS TO CLUB

Pointing to the fact that the present day was woman's era the Rev. A. Z. Conrad in an address on "The Woman Worth While in the Modern World" before the Fortnightly Club in Winchester town hall, Monday afternoon, said that woman desires to take a conservative part in affairs.

"The modern woman," he said, "has striking power and constructive ability which place her in the forefront of action all over the world and especially in America. She understands the problems confronting civilization today."

"The woman worth while has obligations for all duties and responsibilities, politically as well as domestically, and she should understand the political situation. Justice has found its own and women will be called upon, and at no distant day, to discharge duties involving politics."

## M'NAMARA-BRADY FUND APPROVED

So hearty has been the response of the golfers of Massachusetts to the request for subscriptions to the McNamara-Brady fund that it is flattering to the two professionals concerned and encouraging to the Massachusetts Golf Association which for so many years has striven to promote the best objects of the game throughout the state.

The object of the fund has appealed to all sportsmen as well as to the golfers, for its mission is to send two Massachusetts-born and Massachusetts-developed golfers to compete in the open golf championship of Great Britain at Hoylake, near Liverpool, June 19 to 24, this championship being considered the blue ribbon event of the world wherever the game is played, which means from one end of the earth to the other.

These two golfers will also play in an international team match with France on the La Bouillie course near Paris.

The officers of the special committee appointed by the Massachusetts Golf Association executive committee are as follows: A. D. Locke, Brae-Burn, chairman; H. E. Lodge, Oakley, treasurer, Boston address, 1 State street; S. B. Reed, Wollaston, secretary, Boston address, 108 Water street.

## ANDOVER LUNCHEON HELD

At the annual meeting and luncheon of the Andover Theological Seminary Alumni Association at the Hotel Bellevue yesterday afternoon the speakers were Prof. Daniel Evans of the seminary and Robert A. Woods of the South End house. About 60 graduates attended.

The incoming and retiring presidents and other guests and the annual dinner at the Hotel Kimball. The dinner speakers will include Atty. Charles W. Bosworth of this city and the Rev. John S. Lyon of Holyoke.

The officers of the association are: President, Frank E. Stacy of Springfield; first vice-president, W. H. Sawyer of Providence, R. I.; second vice-president, A. J. Osborne of Holyoke; secretary, Ralph W. Richards of Boston; treasurer, Henry M. Sanders of Boston.

## HUMANE WORK OF BOYS REWARDED BY MEDALS GIVEN

Lincoln medals were presented by Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln at a meeting of the Animal Rescue League held in the foyer of the Copley-Plaza hotel Monday afternoon, to Carl Nelson of South Boston, John Murphy, South End; Louis Alippi, South End, and Frederick S. Lynch of Roxbury in recognition of their kindness to animals.

Mrs. Huntington Smith, president of the Animal Rescue League, presided and stated that 32,793 animals were cared for by the league during the year. At Pine Ridge Home of Rest for Horses in Dedham, 32 were cared for. The league bought or secured without money, from auctions, sales stables and the streets, 265 horses unfit for work. The number of horses that received practical aid in some way during the year was nearly 30,000.

A Horse Rescue Club has been formed, the object of which is to discourage the use of horses unfit for work.

Harold Baker of the Trinity church boy choir sang and Mrs. Margaret Deland read "The Power of the Dog," a poem by Rudyard Kipling. She also spoke on responsibility in regard to animals. There was a recitation by Miss Isabel Franklin.

## PEACE SOCIETY PROTESTS TOLL EXEMPTION ACT

Members of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Peace Society have sent a resolution to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, expressing the hope that the clause in the Panama canal act exempting American coastwise traffic from the payment of tolls may be repealed, or the question at issue with the British government be submitted to arbitration.

The board is of the opinion that the case does not properly come under the reservations of national honor, vital interests or independence.

The Massachusetts Peace Society, which has initiated a campaign on this subject, has invited other peace agencies and all citizens to unite with it in urging upon senators and congressmen the fundamental importance of keeping faith in treaties.

## CHELSEA PLANS STREET IMPROVING

To make a west side section of Chelsea attractive to industrial growth, at the meeting of the board last night Alderman Cook introduced an order at Mayor Willard's recommendation for a loan of \$10,000 for improvement. The streets which it is proposed to improve are Summer, M. Elm, 4th, Maple and Carter streets. The order was referred to the finance committee.

Alderman Shannon presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the secretary of the navy to take such action as will be necessary to utilize the Charlestown navy yard for construction and repair work.

## PUPILS CHOSEN FOR GRADUATION HONORS

READING, Mass.—Honors for commencement exercises won by students of the graduating class of the high school here are announced today. Valedictory rank goes to Miss Helen Kershaw and the salutatory to Miss Helen Pease. Included on the class honor roll are the Misses Dorothy Bond, Louise Kinsman, Barbara Abbott, Dorothy Turner, Edith Buck, Mildred Akerly, Grace D. Flint, Helen Quinlan and Chester Putnam.

The class will name as speakers Ernest H. Leach and Gerald C. Robinson, and for ivy day exercises, preceding graduation, Miss Helen G. Quinlan, Miss Katherine M. Carty and Frank M. Stevens, Foster Nowell, Miss Dorothy Bond and Miss Edith Buck.

The faculty names Herbert L. Patrick and Miss Dorothy B. Skillen for speaking parts at commencement.

## SOPHOMORES WIN CLASS DEBATE ON EXAMINATIONS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Sophomores defeated the freshmen at Wellesley College in the first interclass debate last evening taking the affirmative of the question: "Should Entrance Into Wellesley Be by Examination?" The judges were: Mrs. Helen Magee of the department of English composition, Prof. Eleanor Gamble of the psychology department, Miss Alice Hazeline, graduate assistant in English literature and Dr. Brigham, instructor in political economy at Harvard.

Interclass debating was inaugurated so that Wellesley girls may be prepared to meet Vassar. Class debating teams were picked as follows: Senior—Marian Rider, Kansas City; Marian Bradley, Middletown, Conn.; Dorothy Drake, Prescott, Ariz.; Barbara Halm, Springfield; Nancy Brewster, Minneapolis; Mary McDermott, Elizabeth, N. J.; Katherine Duffield, New York. Junior—Helen Nixon, Boston; Margaret Stitt, New York; Elizabeth Hirsch, Philadelphia; Charlotte Conover, Dayton, O.; Maryfrank Gardner, Prescott, Ariz.; Marjorie Day, Strassburg, Pa.; Dorothy Dennis, Providence; Sylvia Goulston, Brookline; Esther Berlowitz, Milwaukee; Mary Ballantine, Springfield.

Sophomore—Helen Upton, Malden; Ruth Watson, Chicago; Ruth Lindsay, Milwaukee; Lyle Turner, East Woodstock, Conn.; Alathena Johnson, Evansville, Ind.; Margaret Lang, Pittsburgh; Elizabeth Van Winkle, Rutherford, N. J.; Ruth Chapin, Perry, N. Y.

Freshman—Oasma Palmer, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Catharine Wilson, San Luis Rotisa, Mex.; Ruth Miner, Slingerlands, N. Y.

The preliminary prize speaking contest took place last evening in town hall. The judges chose the following: Alice Miriam Mansur, Eleanor Besie Horton and Ervin Sidney Stookwell. They also awarded honorable mention to Ruth Mae Nelson.

The teachers of the public schools have petitioned the school committee for an increase of salary.

## RAILWAY SEEKS TO LEASE RIGHTS

At another meeting for the purpose of considering petitions for legislation filed late the House committee on rules has voted to recommend the admission of a bill to authorize the Bay State Street Railway Company to lease all existing street railway rights in East Boston, Chelsea and Revere and in the East Boston tunnel, and a bill to provide for continuing the publication of the province laws.

The committee voted adversely on a bill to suspend the law relative to the filing of certificates of nomination and nomination papers for elections in towns, and on the petition of Representative Hurley of Marlboro for legislation relative to the members of the fire department of that city. On the latter report Representative Meany of Blackstone dissents.

## MOTOR ASH CART PROVES ITS VALUE

Boston's motor combination ash cart, water and oil sprinkler the first of its kind purchased by the city, is proving its value, say officials of the sanitary and street service.

At present this vehicle is being used by Supt. George Foss of the sanitary service to collect and dump ashes, but in the summer it is proposed to use it alternately as a watering-cart and street oil sprinkler. The wagon has two tanks, one for water and the other for oil.

## MONEY LAUNDRY MACHINE HERE

In a room at the Federal building the sub-treasury money washing machine was set up Monday and in a few days will be ready for use.

After passing through the laundry the bills appear nearly as good as new, the only difference being a slight fading in color.

## NEW POLITICAL CLUB PLANNED

Democrat among the French-speaking voters of Massachusetts are planning to organize a political club at a meeting scheduled for tonight at the Boston City Club. Among those active in the organization are: J. L. P. St. Coeur of Cambridge, O. Z. Charest of Holyoke, Alexis Boyer, Jr., of Southbridge, Hercules A. Toupin of Lowell, A. S. Letourneau of Fall River, Eugene D. Marchessault of Spencer and Charles J. Martell of Boston.

## BOX 52 MEMBERS TO DINE

Members of the Box 52 Association, composed of men interested in fire-fighting, will hold the first dinner of their association tomorrow evening. Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole will be the speaker.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### STONEHAM

These citizens filed nomination papers last night: For selectmen, Renfrew B. Gray, George A. Hinchcliffe, Arthur S. Parker, William H. White, James A. Jones, Hervey H. Patten, Leander V. Colahan (three to be elected); for town treasurer, W. Padilla Gray; for auditors, Fred H. Chase, C. Frank Munger, Arthur F. Keenan, Lester D. Holden (three to be elected); for board of public works, James A. Jones; for overseers of the poor, John G. Beede, Rodney N. Bancroft, Sylvester Lawrence; for library trustees, Mrs. Cora E. Dike, Charles H. Chase; for tree warden, George M. Jeffs; for park commissioner, Sylvester A. Lawrence; for school committee, Claude E. Patch; for constables, Sumner H. Green, John C. Small, James J. Scally; collector of taxes, Sylvester A. Lawrence.

### CONCORD

The Rev. M. J. Scanlon of Boston will speak this evening at St. Bernard's church.

Musketquad council No. 872, Royal Arcanum, has elected: Regent, John M. Isnor; vice-regent, Freeland J. Tuttle; orator, Harry A. Isnor; past regent, Herbert Nealey; secretary, William D. Cross; collector, Frank Pierce; chaplain, George W. Hunt; guide, Lewis Keese; warden, Henry C. Isnor; sentry, William Persall.

### MALDEN

Malden's first traffic patrolman has been appointed by Police Commissioner Charles G. Warren. He has ordered Paul Johnson John W. Lenehan to do general duty in Malden square, commencing today.

Both branches of the city council met tonight when Mayor-elect Charles Schumaker will be inducted into office.

### QUINCY

The junior laymen of the Trinitarian church held a meeting in the chapel Monday evening.

The Swedish Congregational church has extended a call to the Rev. A. J. Sparrow of Sioux City, Iowa.

### MELROSE

A conference between the board of aldermen and the special committee on charter revision was held last evening at city hall at which the two proposed charters, one for a commission government and the other for a board of aldermen of seven members, were discussed.

### SHARON

The preliminary prize speaking contest took place last evening in town hall. The judges chose the following: Alice Miriam Mansur, Eleanor Besie Horton and Ervin Sidney Stookwell. They also awarded honorable mention to Ruth Mae Nelson.

### HOLBROOK

The teachers of the public schools have petitioned the school committee for an increase of salary.

The Gertrude Buzzell class of the Brookline Baptist church held an entertainment in the chapel Monday evening.

### ARLINGTON

At the February meeting of the Arlington Historical Society this evening in Adelphi hall a paper will be read by John Albee of Swampscott, secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

### WEBSTER

A young people's meeting was held last evening at the Baptist church, and the Ladies Sewing Circle will meet Thursday afternoon. Friday evening a meeting of the boy scouts will be held.

### NEWTON

The Parliamentary Law Club met this morning with Mrs. W. D. Tripp, Newton. Harvard men of Newton will hold their second annual meeting this evening at the Brae-Burn Country Club.

### LEXINGTON

A supper and entertainment was given at the February meeting of the East Lexington Men's Club last evening in the vestry of the Unitarian Follen church.

### WATERTOWN

Three plays are being staged at this afternoon's meeting of the Watertown Woman's Club under the direction of the dramatic committee.

### BRIDGEWATER

The Rev. L. E. Arnold for three years pastor of the local Unitarian church will assume his duties at the West Roxbury Unitarian church next Sunday.

### WINTHROP

A farewell reception will be tendered to the Rev. Frederick M. White, Ph. D., the retiring pastor of the Baptist church, this evening.

### WELLESLEY

"Student Life in the Middle Ages" is the topic of a lecture to be delivered this evening in town hall by Prof. A. O. Norton.

### "CHILD AND STATE" TO BE TALKED

At a meeting of the Fathers and Mothers Club, to be held this evening in the chapel of the Old South church, the subject under discussion will be "The Child and the State." Mrs. Clara Cahill Park, chairman of the child welfare committee of the club, will preside.

### LUMBER DATA TO BE STOPPED

WASHINGTON—The secretary of agriculture has decided to discontinue publication by the forest service of its quarterly issue of mill and wholesale lumber prices because of the extent to which private agencies are now collecting lumber price data.

### WAKEFIELD

Claiming that this town provides no more than half the number of patrolmen on duty in other suburban cities and towns of Wakefield's size, James J. Pollard, chief of police, will ask for an extra appropriation to allow for three more night officers.

Col. E. J. Gihon, exalted ruler, will give an illustrated lecture on the Panama canal at tomorrow night's meeting of Wakefield lodge, B. P. O. E.

Greenwood School Parents Association has engaged W. C. Crawford, head master of the Boston Boys' Trade school, to give a lecture on vocational training March 18.

### WHITMAN

The annual president's day of the Whitman Woman's Club will be observed tomorrow in town hall.

Town Clerk Fred E. Sharpe has issued nomination papers for town officers as follows: Waldo Dyer, W. F. Coughlan and Charles B. Snow, selectmen; P. H. Smith, James S. Prouty and F. B. Washburn, constable; Elmer F. Benson and John J. Savage, road surveyor; I. T. Churchill, assessor.

Registration this year shows a gain of 16 men and 18 women.

### EVERETT

The first of a series of lectures by Dr. William F. Boos of Brookline before the Friday Club will be given tonight in Whittier hall.

The Grocery and Provision Dealers and Clerks Association has elected: President, John J. Talbot; vice-presidents, Robert French and Harold Nelson; secretary and treasurer, C. A. Anderson; recording secretary, Charles Larabee.

### ROCKLAND

The warrant for the annual town meeting was posted yesterday. It contains 36 articles. Among the most important are: Proposed erection of a new police station; petitioning the superior court for the abolition of the grade crossing at Union street; instructing the selectmen to appoint a playground commission; new system of auditing town accounts.

### CHELSEA

The fourth in the series of entertainments being given by Winnisimmet lodge, I. O. O. F., will be held in Odd Fellows hall this evening.

The Rosebud Social Club will give a play in Fraternity hall Wednesday evening.

### ABINGTON

Superintendent of Schools John E. De Meyer is attending the convention of school superintendents in Philadelphia.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held in Grand Army hall Wednesday evening.

### MARLBORO

Prof. F. C. Sears of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will speak at the farmers' institute to be held Wednesday, under the direction of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association and the Middlesex South Agricultural Society in I. O. O. F. hall.

### MEDFORD

The Republican city committee has organized and elected: Chairman, Luther B. Lyman; secretary, Ralph W. Thorsen; treasurer, Herbert F. Staples. F. P. Carr and Frank G. Volpe declined reelection as chairman and secretary.

### MIDDLEBORO

Edwin A. Soule and Charles M. Thatcher have been drawn as jurors for the superior court at Plymouth.

### BROOKLINE

A public meeting under the auspices of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association is being held this afternoon.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

Walter H. Lyon has been elected treasurer of the Plymouth County Association Sons of Veterans.

### REVERE

The Girls Friendly Society class will hold a meeting this evening at St. Ann's Episcopal church.

### WINCHESTER

The Deliberative Assembly will meet at High school hall tonight to discuss the town warrant.

### RANDOLPH

The Ladies' Library Association holds a meeting in Jonathan Belcher hall this evening.

## SOUTHERN HOUSE OF WAR FAME TO BE TORN DOWN

ATLANTA, Ga.—Demolition of the Leyden house here, a war-time landmark, which began recently, arouses considerable curiosity as to what improvement will be made of the property on the west side of Peachtree street, between Ellis and Cain streets, of which the Leyden property is a part.

In recent years the Leyden building has been used for a business college, prior to which time it was for years "the Bell house."

During the civil war the Leyden house was the headquarters of Gen. John B. Hood, commander of the army of Tennessee, when the confederates were holding Atlanta against the forces of the north. After Atlanta was evacuated by the confederates, the house became the headquarters of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas. This was one of the few antebellum houses which was not burned.

## SHIPBUILDING YARDS ESTABLISH RECORD FOR GREAT BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the past year the shipyards of Great Britain have again established a new "record" in output. According to Engineering, the total production, including warships built in the royal dockyards, has amounted to 2,108,230 tons, an increase of about 20,000 tons upon the figures of the previous 12 months, whilst the tonnage under construction at the close of the year was 275,000 tons more than at any time in the previous history of the industry.

The latter figure, of course, indicates unprecedented activity which, in view of the prevailing high rates of freight and other favorable indications may be expected to continue for some time. Great as this output undoubtedly is, the figures would certainly have been even larger but for strikes and labor troubles. Moreover, in times of prosperity, shipyard employees are inclined to work short time; and there has been an inadequate supply of labor in some trades.

Of ships built during the year, about 500,000 tons, or one fourth of the total, were for foreign and colonial owners, this figure being, it is interesting to note, about equivalent to the entire output for the same period of Germany, the country which comes second in the order of production.

## Steamers Cost More

To arrive at the value of the business done by shipbuilders is not easy; but it is reported that the price of "framp" steamers is 40 or 50 per cent higher than three years ago, when vessels of this class could be purchased for about \$3 per ton of dead-weight carrying capacity. That this increase is not all profit to the shipbuilder is evident, when it is remembered that the cost of labor and materials has advanced considerably; steel plates, for instance, having risen within the year from \$7 to \$25 35c. per ton.

A feature of the year has been the increase in the number of merchant vessels between 6,000 and 10,000 tons register, 60 of which have been launched as compared with 34 in the previous year; while 17 merchant ships, exceeding 10,000 tons, the largest being of 18,500 tons, have been put into the water.

The increase in large vessels has been accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the numbers of both small and medium sized ships. Though the district with the greatest output was the Clyde, which produced 380 ships aggregating 642,000 tons, Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, take first place on the list as the individual firm with the largest production for the year, they having launched 21 vessels totalling 125,000 tons.

## Turbine Is Compared

In the year 1912, marine



# Reports Come Faster as Legislature Session Advances

## BILL FOR PREVENTION OF PRICE AGREEMENTS ASSIGNED FOR DEBATE

(Continued from page one)

or conditions, except such as the vendor and vendee, or distributor and distributee, may freely, and without control or dictation, determine between themselves, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

In the House late Monday an adverse committee report on the bill allowing Sunday baseball was accepted and the measure rejected, as has been done almost yearly by previous legislatures.

Representative Morrill's resolve requesting Congress to take steps to secure public control of coal mines was acted on favorably by the House, although it received an adverse committee report. Mr. Morrill is the only Socialist member in the Legislature. For several years he has endeavored to get favorable action on this proposition, but without success until yesterday.

The Morrill resolve to place the railroad systems of the country under the supervision of the national postoffice department was rejected.

By a vote of 70 to 40 the House substituted for an adverse committee report the bill calling for the appointment of a board to examine at definite periods persons confined in institutions of the state to determine if there be any inmates who are in condition that would allow of their release.

On a voice vote the House substituted for an adverse report a bill to regulate the price of gas in Natick. The bill provides that the price charged shall not exceed \$1.50 a thousand feet.

There was no opposition to passing the hatpin bill in its amended form to be engrossed in the Senate Monday, and it was sent to the House for concurrence in the amendment. As it now stands, the bill provides that no pin shall protrude more than half an inch from the crown of the hat unless the point is properly protected.

The Senate rejected the House bill providing that applicants for civil service positions shall not be questioned as to misdemeanors committed prior to the age of 17 years. At present the law fixes the age at 16 years.

A motion of Senator Brennan to have the bill for increased appropriations for public school purposes in Cambridge put before the voters of the city in the form of a referendum on the election ballot was defeated. The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

## Committee Reports

Among the committee reports made in the Senate Monday were the following:

Mercantile affairs—A bill to permit the College of Pharmacy to hold property to the amount of \$600,000.

Public service—Leave to withdraw to John J. Murphy on petition to increase the salaries of messengers of the General Court. Representative Sullivan of the House dissents.

Labor—A bill to authorize the labor bureau to investigate lighting of factories.

Social welfare—Leave to withdraw to John J. McDewitt on petition for expert medical attendance upon needy persons.

In the House Representative Webster of Northfield presented a petition asking that the provisions of the workingmen's compensation law be extended to employees of counties, cities and towns. These committee reports were received in the House:

Mercantile affairs—A bill providing a penalty of \$50 for failure to weigh ice when requested.

Military affairs—Leave to withdraw on bill providing for payment of state and military aid to the children of veteran soldiers and sailors. Representatives Donovan of Cambridge and Benson dissent.

Mercantile affairs—Leave to withdraw on bill providing for public markets in the metropolitan district; leave to withdraw on all bills to amend the law relative to licensing engineers and firemen.

Public health—Leave to withdraw on bill providing for licensing and regulating laundries; leave to withdraw on bill to provide for licensing cooks and bakers.

Education—Bill to incorporate the Suffolk School of Law; Haines, Wood, Armstrong, Sanborn and Grady dissent.

Public service—Bill providing that William J. Bonning may be reinstated, with the approval of the fire commissioner, in the fire department of Boston; Gifford and Felker dissent.

Mercantile affairs—Bill providing that coal be sold by the long ton.

Election laws—Leave to withdraw on bill to abolish party designations at city elections in Cambridge; same on bill for publication of political circulars at public expense.

## CHAMBER OPPOSES SEVEN MEASURES

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has pronounced "undesirable legislation" these bills:

S. B. 261—Resolve providing for dredging Winthrop channel.

H. B. 782—Act authorizing the directors of the port to improve the channel to the steamboat wharf at Hough's Neck.

H. B. 1120—Resolve authorizing the

## COST OF REALTY MAP ESTIMATED AT \$500,000

Frank O. Whitney, Chief Engineer of Boston's Street Laying Out Division, Gives Figures for Complete Survey of the Various Wards of City

One-half million dollars is the estimate made by Frank O. Whitney, chief engineer of the street laying out division, as the cost of surveying the city and preparing realty maps for the use of the assessing department, according to a plan recently proposed by Charles E. Folsom, secretary of the board of assessors.

In view of recent criticism of the system of assessing property in Boston, Mr. Folsom was asked what he would recommend by way of improving methods if he were able to have his recommendations carried out. He replied that he would have made a survey of the city showing all estates—or at least those in the downtown section. Some cities have such maps, and they have proved their worth.

The only question that Mr. Folsom raised was the cost. Basing his opinion on the fact that it cost \$80,000 to make a survey of one ward in the Bronx, in New York, 25 years ago, he thought the cost to Boston would be more than the city would be willing to spend.

For information concerning this he referred the writer to Mr. Whitney, whose department makes all surveys in connection with the laying out and altering of streets, and Mr. Whitney has submitted his estimate. Mr. Folsom says it is much less than he expected and that his hopes that something of this sort may be done are much brighter.

This plan, while not a new one, has recently aroused the interest of many persons, some of whom have approached City Councilor Ernest E. Smith with the proposal that he introduce an order providing for a start on this work. Mr. Smith has been one of the foremost in seeking an improved system, but in doing so has made attacks on the department which have not enlisted for him the support of his colleagues in the council. Mr. Smith is now considering this plan, the essence of which, in point of equitable assessment, is identical with that of his own taxation doctrines.

In laying out and altering streets it frequently comes to the attention of the

street commissioners, though only in the way of incidental information, that estate areas are greater than the figures of the assessors show. Additional taxable property is brought to light particularly in the downtown section.

At present the assessors have maps showing estate lines only in parts of the outlying districts but there is little or no complaint from the more remote sections.

Asked as to details of the proposed survey Mr. Whitney said that in laying out streets the division now makes surveys showing street lines only, but that estate lines as well could be made in connection with this work. It would require more men and much more time he said, but by doing blocks at a time the work could be completed in a few years. The start he said properly should be made in the downtown sections.

Mr. Whitney says he is much impressed with the manner in which Philadelphia assembled its maps for the use of the assessing department. When any transfer of property is made in that city the transfer has to be accompanied by a surveyor's map of the estate, which shows its exact shape and dimensions. Duplicates of these are made and recorded with the assessors. This has been going on for several years, so that now there are assembled in the assessors' office maps of every estate in the city. As the cost of making these has been borne by the property owners, the Pennsylvania city has obtained its data at no expense. Mr. Whitney says that while Boston is contemplating an improvement in its assessing system it would do well to consider Philadelphia's achievements along this line.

During Mayor Hart's administration as mayor of Boston, the question of making a survey of the city was brought up and as a result of an investigation by the engineers it was then estimated that the cost would be about \$500,000, and a recent investigation shows no change. There has been much building since that time, but a greater part of the new estates have been completely surveyed.

## MECHANICS HALL SCENE OF ANNUAL CANINE EXHIBITION

With the opening of the second annual exhibit of the Eastern Dog Club in Mechanics building this morning canine celebrities from all over the United States and some from Europe are here to remain until Friday evening.

Bulldogs, dachshunds, St. Bernards, toy spaniels, light and dark, are exchanging greetings, obviating the necessity of a band.

Highly emotional tails express joy at being out of the baggage car and on the benches once more. Canine barks are exchanged with the dog across the aisle who is chained fast and therefore not likely to cause trouble. Wiggles of delighted recognition, accompanied by "yelps" of welcome tell of the approach of master or mistress. The probable order of judging today is as follows:

Day Session—Ring 1—Mr. Singleton

directors of the port to deepen the channel of Sachem brook.

H. B. 1131—Resolve relating to the improvement of navigation in Dorchester bay between Savin hill and Commercial point.

H. B. 1316—Act to provide for dredging a channel from the main channel in Boston harbor to Belle Isle inlet, and an anchorage basin.

H. B. 1442—Resolve relative to the filling in of the reserved channel in South Boston.

H. B. 1442—Resolve relative to the filling in of the reserved channel in Neponset river.

The chamber will oppose all legislation tending to restrict or hamper the directors of the port of Boston.

## POLICE CLING TO LISTING VOTERS

Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner of Boston, spoke at a hearing before the legislative committee on election laws at the State House Monday in opposition to the bill which provides for the transfer of the duty of listing the voters of this city back to the assessing department. The bill leaves to the police the investigation of those voters listed on the supplementary list. Objection was presented to that feature of the bill, which it is said would tie the police department to the assessing department on supplementary lists.

Public health—Leave to withdraw on bill providing for licensing and regulating laundries; leave to withdraw on bill to provide for licensing cooks and bakers.

Education—Bill to incorporate the Suffolk School of Law; Haines, Wood, Armstrong, Sanborn and Grady dissent.

Public service—Bill providing that William J. Bonning may be reinstated, with the approval of the fire commissioner, in the fire department of Boston; Gifford and Felker dissent.

Mercantile affairs—Bill providing that coal be sold by the long ton.

Election laws—Leave to withdraw on bill to abolish party designations at city elections in Cambridge; same on bill for publication of political circulars at public expense.

S. B. 261—Resolve providing for dredging Winthrop channel.

H. B. 782—Act authorizing the directors of the port to improve the channel to the steamboat wharf at Hough's Neck.

H. B. 1120—Resolve authorizing the

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## INSIDE VIEW OF ALL-STEEL CARS



Modern coaches just out of Pullman Company shops contain 36 chairs each

## NEW STEEL CARS ON MERCHANTS' LIMITED TRAIN

With its new equipment of all-steel cars, the Merchants Limited leaves the South station for New York at 5 o'clock this evening having a train, the counterpart of that moving from here, starts from New York to Boston.

The re-equipped Merchants Limited represents the latest in car building and the two trains of steel coaches just added to the New Haven's outfit are the last creations of the Pullman Company. Two of the heaviest of the Pacific type of locomotives will be required to haul the five-hour trains.

## ADVENTURESS HAS SPEED TO BERMUDA

On her trip from Boston to Bermuda, the schooner yacht *Adventure*, Captain West, owned by John Borden of Chicago, is reported to have made the quickest trip ever accomplished by a vessel of her type, three days, 21 hours, with a head wind for 48 hours. Upon arrival, there was a slight leak and the schooner was hauled out on the marine railway for repairs.

Mr. Borden and guests left the vessel at Bermuda and returned by steamer. After the repairs are completed the schooner will continue on her trip around Cape Horn and is expected to arrive at Seattle in 100 days.

## TOWN TO TAKE UP SCHOOL PROBLEMS

WATERTOWN, Mass.—At the annual town meeting, March 3, requests for additional school facilities made by the school committee will be voted upon. The committee asks for a plot of land adjoining the Hosmer grammar school, and for sufficient funds to erect a school building for the site. The school board also requests \$8170 for special equipment for laboratories and library of the high school.

## THREE SKATERS RESCUED

NEWTON, Mass.—Three juniors of Newton Classical high school were rescued from Crystal lake into which they fell while skating Monday afternoon by an unknown man assisted by Roy Huntsman of Bowdoin street, Newton Highlands and four railroad employees. The pupils were Chester Barker, son of W. S. Barker of 38 Hyde street, Newton Highlands, Gordon Bancher, son of Franklin Bancher of Austin street, Newtonville, and Miss Eleanor Dowd, daughter of A. W. Dowd of 36 Berwick road, Newton Center.

## ESSEX COUNTY CONTRACTS LET

SALEM, Mass.—The Essex county commissioners yesterday opened bids and awarded the \$130,000 Fox Hill bridge notes loan to the Central National Bank of Lynn at 3.5 per cent discount. The contract for 75,000 feet of lumber for repairing Essex bridge was awarded to J. F. Pope of Beverly at \$37 per thousand for the hard pine and J. P. Langmaid & Son of Salem for the spruce at \$26.30 per thousand feet.

## CONGRESS TO GET CANNON BUST

WASHINGTON—Superintendent of the Capitol Woods, said today that a marble bust of Joseph Cannon is to be presented to Congress by Mr. Cannon and placed in the House office building. Albert Jaegers made the likeness of the former speaker. It was presented to Mr. Cannon at the farewell dinner to him 10 days ago.

## EMPLOYEES' CASE TRIAL SET

Counsel in the case of the employees of the American Tube works at Somerville, who, it is alleged, accepted money from other employees with the understanding that permanent employment would there by be secured, today agreed to a trial in the Somerville police court on March 5. James H. Vahey and James A. Vitelli have been retained for the prosecution.

## PROF. BAKER TO LECTURE

George Pierce Baker, professor of dramatic composition in Harvard University, will deliver a course of eight free lectures under the auspices of the Lowell Institute Mondays and Thursdays at 5 p. m., beginning next Monday.

## GRAND TRUNK HEAD IS TO SEE GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND

Mr. Chamberlin to Visit Gov. Pothier, Who Has Advanced Proposition to Secure Railroad Loan

## MEETS MR. MELLE

E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk railway, will leave Boston for Providence either tonight or tomorrow morning when it is expected he will meet Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island. It is said Mr. Chamberlin is trying to solve the problem of the Southern New England extension to Providence, and that if Governor Pothier offers to secure the necessary money for construction the former will accept it.

Together with Charles S. Mellen, head of the New Haven system, Mr. Chamberlin breakfasted at the Touraine this morning, but it was said there would be no conference between the two chiefs at the present time. It was said Mr. Chamberlin would visit many of his New England friends while here. He had a conference with John S. Murdock of Providence, vice-president of the Southern New England railroad and George C. Jones, vice-president of the Central Vermont railroad.

From Providence Mr. Chamberlin will go to New London, whence he will travel to Montreal over the New London & Southern railroad to inspect it. It is not expected that he will go to New York during this trip. M. M. Reynolds of New York, the financial manager and vice-president of the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont roads, leaves late today for Montreal.

A development in the Grand Trunk situation, which Cy Warman declared was not connected in any way with the conference, was the announcement that Mr. Chamberlin, through his attorneys, had notified the United States district attorney in New York that he would withdraw his motion to send a commission to England to take the depositions of Grand Trunk directors for use in the coming trial of Mr. Chamberlin and President Mellen of the New Haven road for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. These indictments followed cessation of work on the Palmer extension, caused the government alleges, by a proposed traffic agreement between the roads.

In case the Chamberlin petition for a commission was allowed, the government was prepared to ask for the appointment of a commission to examine all books and documents of the Grand Trunk that could be found in London, and if the commission could not obtain access to the books, to ask that all testimony of the English directors be stricken out.

Former President Fitzhugh of the Southern New England road was at the Touraine yesterday afternoon, but left before the arrival of the others.

## INDIAN CHIEFS SEE PENN'S CITY

PHILADELPHIA—Members of the party of 30 Indian chiefs, who are on their way to Washington today after taking part in the dedication of the national monument to their race in New York harbor last week, passed Monday in Philadelphia.

The chiefs were guests of Rodman Warramaker and citizens. At the William Penn house in Fairmount park, where they were taken in automobiles, there was a pause in tribute to the founder of the state of Pennsylvania for his friendship and treatment of the Indians in his day.

When motion pictures depicting Indian life were shown at an entertainment to which the chiefs were taken some of them broke into chants at the war dance scene. The chiefs went about the city in tribal dress.

## "IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

### "DJAMILEH" PRODUCED

With Felix Weingartner conducting and Mme. Marcel in the title role, Bizet's one-act opera "Djamileh" was given its first production on the Boston opera stage Monday evening. The cast was as follows:

Djamileh... Lucille Weingartner-Marcel Haroun... Leon Lafitte Splendiano... Ernesto Giaccone Merchant... Edgard Botquin Dancer... Frieda Casson

In double bill with the new piece Leon-cavallo's "Pagliacci" was presented under Mr. Moranzoni's musical direction, with the characters distributed as follows: Nedda, Carmen Melis; Canio, Giovanni Zenatello; Tonio, Giovanni Polese; Beppe, Ernesto Giaccone; Silvio, Attilio Pulcin.

A wise musical public will contentedly sit still now and then under the precept of a great interpreter and meekly take a lesson in esthetics. It will not insist that it has catalogued all the lyric and symphonic masterpieces and that it will have them and taught else on the bills of its operatic performances and on the programs of its concerts. It may demand such a procedure when conductors below the first rank are concerned, but not when a Weingartner comes into the question. Artistic prudence whispers the community into an attitude of respect when a "Djamileh" proposition comes from one of the first four conductors of the day.

A wise artistic community will go even further than accept a revival of an inept lyric drama, one with scarcely a trace of plot, action or character. It will dutifully listen to composer-conducted tone poems and symphonies that hold only the form of modern expression and none of its thought, just because it would give the freest possible rein to unique interpretive genius. The man who knows Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony and Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni" as no other man of his generation knows them may have all the program liberty he wants. For the study of a revived work, however unappealing the work itself may be, and the playing of conductor-composed orchestral pieces, however uninspired these pieces may be, have who can tell what influence on that matchless performance of the "Eroica" scherzo and on that perfect reading of the "Don Giovanni" overture?

It is well with the art of music in those places where interpreter and public work together in confidence and with the freest give and take. There is a European town of which it is reported that its citizens once turned out in triumph procession to honor the hero of a Weingartner festival, and this at the close of a program of Weingartner compositions. Some say that the people of the town acted in this unusual manner because of the wonderful things the composer-conductor did with their orchestra, making the men after a few hours of practice, play like the famous musicians of Berlin. The violinists of the provincial orchestra, so the story runs, were so caught up in the enthusiasm of the hour that they would let nobody but themselves lay a hand on the pole of the triumphal car.

"Djamileh" was never put on the Boston opera stage in order that the artist appointed to the title role might have an exceptional opportunity. The soprano, like everybody else concerned, could only have entered into the production because the conductor thought it well that the community which he is at present serving should know the Bizet of pre-Carmen times. There is no special opportunity for anybody in the cast of "Djamileh," except possibly the stage director. And in the applause which followed the presentation of the piece Mr. Urban joined the line before the curtain. His contribution of an entrancing oriental background for the play was vital to the success of the undertaking.

Mme. Marcel lent the same beautiful voice to the little couplets which Bizet wrote for the heroine of his piece that she has given to important soprano parts in previous weeks. Mr. Lafitte was vocally engaging in the tenor airs and Mr. Giaccone was as competent as ever in his duties of buffo tenor. The choral scenes were admirably performed. The orchestra, what was it but the most silken thing in texture and the most elusive and neutral in color that could be imagined? No raw red and green burlap decoration about that.

MISS CULP RETURNS Miss Julia Culp gave a second recital in Jordan hall on Monday afternoon, presenting a program of pieces in all the languages familiar in American concert rooms. Listeners of expert schooling in the pronunciation of the modern languages might find something to prefer in Miss Culp's German over her English, her French or her Italian. But even those of the most sensitive ear would have to admit that the artist has an extraordinary facility in all the tongues.

A song of singular beauty which is seldom on recital programs, "Ea muss ein Wunderbares sein" of Liszt was interpreted with the utmost neatness of style and with the sincerest sympathy for the poetry and the music, both by the singer and by her accomplished accompanist, Conrad V. Bos. Yet this work failed to hit the mark with a very discerning audience. In all probability this exquisite song is of too intimate a design to make itself felt anywhere but in a drawing room. There are so few notes in the accompaniment that there is no effect of continuous instrumental tone supporting the voice. The demand of a smooth, sustained phrasing is greater here than in many a song that

wins loud applause. Miss Culp in placing the little work on her program and in reading it in a manner exactly suited to the character of its melody proved that she is not singing just to make her listeners clap their hands. Miss Culp's art is in many respects more substantial than that of any of the song interpreters who have appeared in Boston this season. Her vocal technique is undoubtedly the most polished of any soprano now on the recital circuit. Her interpretation never seeks to astonish the house, it never borrows anything from the art of elocution. Its claims to preeminence on the grounds of musical craftsmanship few singers probably will think of disputing. Such a rare soprano must have a rare audience to be fully appreciated. And fortunately in every city a rare audience can always be assembled.

## WITEK CONCERT

Smetana's trio in G minor, op. 15, was the important piece on the program given in Jordan hall last evening by Anton Witek, Mrs. Vita Witek and Heinrich Warnke. The three instruments brought out as one a father's tender longing for his child, of which the trio is an expression, the intellectuality of the piece lost in its exquisite harmonies.

It was the musician, not the instrumentalist, that was paramount in all the numbers of the program. The mastery of the instrument played was never forced into the program, but always made the means of bringing out and perfecting the highest thought of the composer. Each performer gave one solo number. The program was as follows: Trio, G minor, op. 15, Smetana; "Fuef Stuecke im Volkston" for violin, cello and piano, Schumann; "Reminiscences de 'Don Juan,'" Liszt; minuetto, Ruff; scherzo, Spohr; romance, Sinding; four Hungarian dances, Brahms-Joachim.

The concert of last evening was the third and last to be given this season by these three artists.

## NOTES

Seats are on sale at the box office at the Boston opera house for the performance of Alphonse Daudet's "L'Arlesienne" which M. Paul-Marcel and his company of French players will present on Thursday evening, March 6. The incidental score of 27 numbers, composed by Bizet, will be played by the orchestra under Andre-Caplet and assistance will be given by the chorus.

## W. T. R. MARVIN PASSES AWAY

William T. R. Marvin, head of T. R. Marvin & Son, printers, Boston, passed away yesterday at his home, 70 Perry street, Brookline. He was a native of Boston and was graduated from Boston Latin school in 1850, where he secured the Franklin medal. He entered Williams College from which he graduated in 1854 to enter immediately the printing house of his father. He received an interest in the business in 1856. Mr. Marvin served on the Brookline school committee from 1875 to 1897. In Masonry he served as senior warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1883. He had a membership in Columbian lodge and was its secretary for 30 years.

## FENWAY COURT OPEN MARCH 24

Fenway court, Mrs. John L. Gardner's residence, will be open for inspection of its art treasures by the public during the week of March 24 from 12 m. to 3 p. m. Tickets are now on sale at Herrick's, Copley square.

## PROGRESSIVES PLAN MEETING

EAST BRIDGEWATER—The Progressive town committees of Bridgewater, East Bridgewater and West Bridgewater will meet Friday night at Bridgewater. The speakers will be Joseph Walker and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart.

## AMUSEMENTS

### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TOMORROW, 8 to 11:15, LAST APPEARANCE OF MISS WIEGANDER-MARCEL, ANNE MARCOW AND FELIX WEINGARTNER. FRIDAY, 8 to 10:45, FIRST APPEARANCE OF FRIDA HEMPEL AS VIOLETTA, LA TRAVIATA. HEMPEL, DeCourcy, Sacchetti, Rossi, Cond. Moranzoni. SATURDAY, 8 to 5, JEWELS OF THE MARIPOSA, Melba, Gay, Zenatello, Cond. Andre-Caplet. SATURDAY, 8 to 10:45, RIGOLETTO, Scott, Leveque, Sacchetti, Blanchard, Cond. Moranzoni. SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, 3:15 to 5, MARCH 2, Kocian, soloist. Prices 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston. Mason & Hamlin Pianos Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

Violin Recital Hildegard Brandegee Feb. 25th at 8:15 Tickets at the Hall

JORDAN HALL THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 27, AT 3 LAST RECITAL ELENA GERHARDT

The Ideal Singer of Songs Popular Prices \$1.50, \$1 & 50c. Symphony Hall. SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 2, AT 3:30 THE BONCI World Famous Italian Tenor

MME. SOPRANO RHADESKA Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. On sale.

DOG SHOW of the EASTERN DOG CLUB Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass. February 25, 26, 27 and 28. 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.







# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

## BOSTON AND N.E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

**COLORADO WOMAN** wants laundry work and cleaning for Fridays and Saturdays. JANE HARRIS, 15 E. Lenox st., Boston 27.

**COMPANION**—Wanted, by refined young woman of experience a position of trust as companion; capable and cheerful; or assistant in home where help is kept; references exchanged. GRACE L. WARREN, Box 20, Clinton, Mass.

**COMPETENT English girl** would like to travel to England with family, June or July, good attendance, references. Mrs. J. M. CAREY, Box 20, Clinton, Mass.

**COMPETENT COLORED WOMAN** would like general housework place with elderly people; can give references. REBECCA NEWTON, 37 Warwick st., Boston.

**COOK** wants position in the city. MOLLY BROWN, 85 Windsor st., Boston.

**LAY WORK** wanted, cleaning, ironing, mending, offices, etc., references. LIZZIE WILLIAMS, 124 Sterling st., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 2770.

**DAY'S WORK**, \$1.50 a day and car fare; morning work, general work, go home nights or on Saturdays. BAYLEIGH, 60 Williams st., Boston.

**DAY'S WORK**, \$1.50 a day; carfare; morning work; laundry work to take home; general housework; references. MELISSA SAYLES, 60 Williams st., Boston.

**DRESSMAKER**, experienced cutter, alterations, desires work by the day; references. MRS. CHURCH, 45 Westland av., suite 4, Boston; tel. 1101-3.

**DRESSMAKER**, formerly with British court dressmaker, also back Bay experience, desires employment making or remodeling gowns, etc.; \$4 per day; MADMAM, 27 N. Congress st., Boston.

**DRESSMAKER** wants employment; thoroughly experienced in first-class work; colored suits, gowns, alterations; MISS GALLOWAY, 88 Templeton st., Dorchester, Mass.

**DRESSMAKER** will go out; seamstress cutting, fitting; first-class work; remodeling; also day. M. COHICK, 30 Claremont pk., Boston; tel. 264-2.

**DRESSMAKER** desires employment; 15 years' experience; thoroughly competent for private high grade work by the day; MRS. E. ROBERTS, 46 Massachusetts av., tel. Tremont 219-8.

**DRESSMAKER** will position as visiting companion, part or all day; car and sew. MISS KNOWLTON, 38 Mt. Pleasant av., suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

**ENGLESHMAN**, neat, reliable, desires work of a lodging house. JEANNE WALKER, Baptist home, Cambridge, Mass.

**FILE CLERK** desires position; has knowledge of stenography, bookkeeping, etc.; good references. M. FLORENCE GALLANT, 61 Charles st., Dorchester 3.

**GERMAN GIRL**, 20 years, five months in country; wishes position in family; references in private family. F. AUGUST ARENDT, 4 Lamont av., Cambridge, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, Protestant American, wishes position in small family; business position in Boston; references. MISS ANNIE M. HEATH, 16 Edson st., Dorchester, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, 35, American, desires position in country with elderly person or couple; 9 years in last place. MISS M. B. SMITH, 30 Royal st., Norfolk Downs, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, lodging house or assistant; 45 years, residence city; 17-18 months; references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 260.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, American, thoroughly experienced, desires position with entire charge; very capable and highly recommended. MRS. WOODWARD, 12 Blinck st., North Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 2296-4.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, experienced, would like position in hotel, lodging house; care of children; companion. MISS E. M. WATKINS, 44 Tremont st., Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS**—Understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; refined American woman with a well-trained Italian girl; references. FRANCES GOODWIN, 120 Linden st., Everett, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—American woman, 35, wishes position. MRS. ANGE MAY, 3 Colby pl., Lynn, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION** wanted in small, refined, or sewing; references. 11 Astor st., Suite 11, Boston, or phone B. 8-06-5.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Position wanted as housekeeper by young lady. A. B. WASHBURN, Florence st., Malden, Mass. Phone 1031-7.

**JAMAICA GIRL** would like position as general house girl or second girl. Address DOROTHY BROWN, 114 Hemenway av., Boston; tel. B. 3-30.

**LADY** experienced in shampooing and manicuring desires employment in private home; references. MRS. HELEN HOLBORN, 22 Roxbury, Mass. Phone 80-15-5.

**LAUNDRESS** would like work to take home; work called for and delivered, done on short notice; fancy ironing preferred. M. LUCAS, 30 Vaughan av., Dorchester.

**LAUNDRESS (colored)** wants washing to take home; can sew a specialty. E. POWELL, 68 Shawmut av., Roxbury.

**LAUNDRESS** wants family or club washing to do; references. Apply to E. J. FINNERAN, 3411 Washington st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**Maid**, or attendant to lady traveling West; position desired; references. MISS E. CHRISTIE, 25 Alliston sq., Alliston, Mass.

**NEAT COLORED GIRL** desires light chamber work or morning work, in or near city; references. MRS. ARTHA FAIRBANK, 22 Windsor st., Boston.

**NEAT COLORED WOMAN**, first-class laundress, would like work by the day. MRS. A. E. SMITH, 22 Harcourt st., Boston.

**NEAT WOMAN** would like a position as cook in city or out. MISS HENRIETTA HAYWOOD, 85 Windsor st., Boston.

**NICE LAUNDRESS (colored)** would like to take work home; will call for the work. MRS. EMMA CLEMENTS, 127 Northampton st., Suite 1, Boston.

**OFFICE WORK**, 23, single, residence Dorchester, N. H. grad., mention 8880. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 260.

**POSITION** desired by mother and daughter to do together the work of a small house; competent and experienced; good references. RUTHERFORD, 12 Acorn st., Boston.

**POSITION** wanted as bookkeeper or for clerical work. ALICE M. NICHOLS, 151 Walter st., Boston.

**POSITION** wanted by Protestant; experienced dressmaker, seamstress, lady's maid, all kinds family household; light duties; references city or country. MISS M. B. KING, 1194 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass.

**PROTESTANT** wanted by trustworthy, capable American woman as housekeeper in family of 2, or business couple preferred. HELENA A. RANDALL, 45 Waverly st., Malden, Mass.

**PROTESTANT WOMAN** wants sewing in families; can give references. MRS. WILSON, 84 Pembroke st., Boston.

**REFINED WOMAN** wishes position as companion to elderly lady in Boston or suburbs; efficient, dependable and of wide experience. Address MISS JENNIE M. JOHNSON, 436 Main st., Malden, Mass.; tel. 198-8.

**REFINED YOUNG LADY** desires office position; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; can furnish best of references and am willing to work. JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. BRYANT, 270 Center st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N.E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

**REFINED YOUNG WOMAN**, good saleswoman or attendant, desires position; instruction training; highest credentials. JENNIE FAIRBANK, 771A Boylston st., Boston.

**RELIABLE PROTESTANT (31)**, single, will go as housekeeper at once for elderly people; small family; references. French, Cambridge; preferred; state particulars, wages, call or write. M. S. Sweet, 23 Center st., Belmont, Mass.

**RELIABLE LAUNDRESS** would like washing to take home, or go city; best of references. MALLON JENNINGS, 66 Shawmut av., Suite 2, Boston.

**SECRETARY OR GOVERNESS (35)**, single; residence Boston; \$25-40 month; board, room; to experience French and English teacher; special course in music; can furnish first-class references. Mention No. 1772. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

**SALESLADY** in store, good appearance, 20-25 years, residence Dorchester; mention 8750. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

**SCOTCH GIRL** wants position; housework, good cook and laundress; best references. 2022 Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 317-18.

**SEAMSTRESS** would like position with dressmaker or private family. LUBIE, 2022 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.

**SEAMSTRESS** wants work with dressmaker; references. MRS. E. J. TOWNSE, 85 Worcester st., Boston, Suite 20, or tel. Trem. 1333-3.

**STENOGRAPHER**, 9 years' experience; various kinds of office work; position near Boston; salary \$18 to start; best references. E. J. THORNE, 21 State st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER**, salesgirl, age 21, single, residence Somerville; 37 weeks' graduate high school; good references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

**STENOGRAPHER**, age 26, single, residence Milton; \$4 week; 3 months' experience. Mention 8869. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

**STENOGRAPHER**, ditto, phone operator, 34, single, residence Newton; \$15 week; graduate high school; good references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

**STENOGRAPHER** and clerk, light work preferred; 30, single, residence Lowell; \$35-40 month and expenses; has had previous inst. experience; references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

**STENOGRAPHER**, 23, single, residence Malden; 82 weeks' mention 8870. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 260.

**STENOGRAPHER** would like employment with a practitioner one or two days a week; references. F. O'NEILL, 20 Bedford st., Newton Center, Mass.

**UNDERGRADUATE ATTENDANT** would like position; references given; no objection to certain amount of housework; city or country; wages reasonable. Address MRS. M. GOODWIN, 120 Linden st., Everett, Mass.

**WANTED**—Party of four work in or out of town. MRS. ANNIE GAINES, 67 W. Canton st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Plain sewing and mending in family, 9 to 12 a. m., 10 Back Bay; experienced. MRS. E. A. RICHARDSON, 81 State st., Boston.

**WANTED**—By two Scotch Protestant girls, sisters, second work and nursery work; good reference. MISS ANNIE FORREST, 12 Berwick pk., Boston.

**WANTED**—Position as companion; refined lady, middle-aged; experience in travel, reading; otherwise useful; no enclaves; references. MRS. LOUISE A. STICKNEY, 170 Highland st., Brockton, Mass.

**WANTED**—By woman of long experience, to certain amount of housework; references; willing to go anywhere. MISS ISABELLE OTIS, 64 Hopkins st., Hartford, Conn.

**WANTED**—General housework by colored woman. Call, MABEL PRESBERY, 48 N. General st., Boston.

**WANTED**—Day sewing in families; capable of using patterns to some extent, or will do plain sewing or mending; prices reasonable. MRS. W. W. KIRK, 41 Grove st., West Somerville, Mass.

**WOMAN** wants position in elderly people's home; intelligent; good seamstress; good home; desires most comfortable address. References. MRS. ELIZABETH HAMM, 42 Stone av., Somerville, Mass.

**WOMAN (middle-aged)** would like work by the day; or would take a housekeeper's place; references. MRS. GRAY, 143 Morse st., Newton, Mass.

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER** would like position in small family; not a maid's position; Boston or suburbs preferred. W. RICKARD, 40 High st., Plymouth, Mass.

**YOUNG LADY** desires position as office assistant; best of references given. MISS RUTH A. WATSON, 170 Tremont st., Boston.

**YOUNG WOMAN**, experienced, capable, trustworthy, desires position for week of April 6 to 12; to assume charge of home and family during absence; DEWITT, 2216 Washington st., New York.

**YOUNG WOMAN** wishes few hours work in morning or afternoon; will assist with laundry, ironing, etc.; references. GUNLAND, care Robinson, 184 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

**YOUNG WOMAN** wants care of children and to help with sewing; nights. EDITH M. BOWEN, 27 Oak Grove, Roxbury, Mass.

**YOUNG WOMAN**, GIRL (16) wants position as housework helper and care of small child; nights. BLETTE LUCAS, 10 E. Boston, Boston.

**YOUNG WOMAN** would like position in small drugstore or periodical store; good experience; best of reference. E. CARL, 101 Blue Hill av., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 2022.

**YOUNG colored woman** would like morning work, apartment, or maid in dentist's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., Suite 1, Boston.

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED-FEMALE

**DRESSMAKER**—Experienced; to take charge; out of town. ROYAL PATTERNS CO., 285 5th av., New York.

**DRESSMAKER**—For stamping, folding and pressing. AL. J. PATTERNS CO., 285 5th av., New York.

**EXAMINER**—SUITS, COATS AND GOWNS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York. Requires an experienced examiner for suit alterations in high class suits, coats and gowns. Apply at the office of the General Manager.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK**—Competent maid (Protestant), wanted for general housework; family of two. MRS. N. H. PAYNE, 31 W. 10th st., New York.

**HOUSEWORK**—(comfortable home and 55 a month given elderly woman for light general housework in family of three. MRS. JULIA A. SWANN, 951 Fulton st., Brooklyn, New York.

**MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING AND APPOINTMENTS**—R. H. MACY & CO., New York. Requires several milliners, improvers and exporters of their millinery work. Apply at the office of the General Manager.

**OPERATORS**, finishers and drapers on custom-made dresses; good pay and season. IDEAL CLOTHING CO., 40 E. 21st st., New York.

**PATTERNS**—Experienced workers; paper patterns; stamping, folding, pinning. ROYAL PATTERNS, 285 5th av., New York.

**SALESWOMEN**—R. H. MACY & CO., New York. Requires particularly efficient, experienced saleswomen for their department store. Apply at the office of the General Manager.

**SALESWOMEN**—WELLING—R. H. MACY & CO., New York. Requires particularly efficient, experienced saleswomen for their department store. Apply at the office of the General Manager.

**SALESWOMEN**—WOMEN'S SUITS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York. Requires competent, thorough saleswomen for their women's suit department. Apply at the office of the General Manager.

**WANTED**—French spoken to talk French once a week to 2 children who speak French; answer by mail, with references. MRS. M. P. KEHR, 78 Irving pl., New York.

**WANTED**—Neat, trustworthy person for light housework and assist with little child; references. MRS. H. E. TOWNSEND, 45 West 10th st., New York.

**WANTED**—Woman for general housework; one who prefers good home to high wages; two children. MRS. ENGSTER, 505 W. 148th st., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

**CARPENTER**—French spoken to talk French once a week to 2 children who speak French; answer by mail, with references. MRS. M. P. KEHR, 78 Irving pl., New York.

**CHIEF ENGINEER**—Expert on gasoline cars; do contract work; references. LEON C. ROSS, 415 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J.

**CIVIL ENGINEER**—CONTRACTOR'S ASSISTANT—Young man (29), married, technical education, 5 years' general contracting experience; references. MELVIN L. VAIL, Rahway, N. J.

**CLERK**—Young man (34) wants extra employment 5 p. m.; steady, willing to relocate. FRANK J. LOUGHLIN, 443 W. 151st st., New York city.

**COMPETENT**—Manager or cutter on ladies' waists or children's dresses wanted; willing to give a fair trial to prove satisfactory. M. KUSSNER, 44 Albee av., Albany, N. Y.

**COOK**—Japanese, all-around, wishes position in hotel, club or institution; modern; references. L. MORIE, 1634 Vine st., Philadelphia.

**DRAFTSMAN**, mechanical, electrical, experienced, good letter and tracer, also draughtsman; 15 years' experience; best of references; capable taking charge. HOWARD O. SNYDER, 1 Arden st., New York.

**DRAFTSMAN**, mechanical; German graduate; 7 years' shop and office experience; expert designer of hydraulic turbines, machinery, etc.; references. BRECHT GROSS, 197 Green av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**GARDENER AND FLORIST** seeks situation; thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, lawns, shrubbery, vegetables and fruit trees; references. 4245 Frankford av., Philadelphia.

**GENTLEMAN** well qualified by education and mechanical training desires position to manage apartment building; best of references. ALBERT KEDWELL, 101 Dodd st., East Orange, N. J.

**GRANITE**, MARBLE BETTER (maulmen construction) wishes position; understands drafting. FREDERICK SCHREYER, 75 Railroad av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**GROCER**, experienced, active, speaking French and Italian, wishes to take charge of store or assist; best reference. PATRICK, 102-102-24 Broadway, New York.

**HAVING COMPLETED** course in poultry husbandry at Cornell desire position in fair sized poultry farm; best of references. L. H. CHICKOCK, 234 W. Broadway, Dewey, N. Y.

**MAN DESIRES POSITION** as scorer in apartment house; experienced in both; references. ELWORTH JAMES WYN, 43 E. 53d st., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEER**, graduate from College, Stockholm, desires to take charge of engineering of any waterworks, power station, etc.; references. H. H. LUNYKANTZ, 133 Madison av., Elmira, N. Y.

**PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER** wishes work by day or otherwise; has his own tools; reference. CARL PETERSEN, 1297 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**PLUMBER**—and electrician, mechanical, all-around, experience, jobbing, overhauling, new work, reliable references; city country. WILLIAM MACK, 206 East 37th st., New York.

**PRESSMAN**, cylinder, 18 years' experience, half-tone, color, light, catalogue, publication; references. J. McDONNELL, 102 E. 10th st., New York.

**REFINED YOUNG COLORED MAN** wants position as valet or similar work; fairly educated; references. J. DURANT, 54 W. 133rd st., New York city.

**REPRESENTATIVE** would like to represent reliable Philadelphia, have experience and ability to get trade for line of goods. HERBERT S. WELLS, 102 E. 10th st., New York.

**SALESMAN** desires position; experienced on hardware and machinery lines, also paints and varnishes; good references. FREDERICK W. HAY, 637 McAdams st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SHIPPING CLERK** or assistant—Young man (22) desires position; thoroughly experienced; references. ALBERT RYAN, 206 E. 8th st., New York.

**SURETY MAN**, unquestionable ability, acquainted with Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona territory; references. HARRY DERBY, 627 First National Bank bldg., Denver, Colo.

**TECHNICAL GENTLEMAN (38)** would like position of trust where fact and executive ability are requisite. J. A. BLAIR, 408 Audubon av., New York city.

**WANTED**—Management of estate; 15 years' experience; no salary; references. T. T. TUFT, 46 Main st., Elmhurst, N. Y.

**YOUNG MAN** desires to connect with large company; references. CHAS. A. MILLER, JR., 2133 N. 33d st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

**YOUNG MAN (30)** wishes position in interior decorating or any artistic branch of work; capable of selling and getting good results. WM. CHRISTOPHER MELLOR, JR., 108 W. 90th st., New York.

**YOUNG MAN (24)** wishes position at anything with opportunity for advancement; willing to learn. W. SORESENSEN, 2276 7th av., New York city.

**YOUNG MAN (25)**, 5 years' salesman experience, familiar with commercial trucks service, would like opportunity of proving ability; best of references from former employer; will go anywhere. A. F. KEYES, 80 Lorton st., Rochester, N. Y.

**YOUNG MAN** wants position at anything; city or country; 3 years' references; willing to work. JAMES E. TRAVIS, 213 W. 60th st., New York city.

**YOUNG MAN (37)** wishes position as mechanic, helper in garage or anything; no experience. PETER BROWN, 513 E. 160th st., New York.

**YOUNG MAN**, reliable and ambitious, would like to learn the automobile business; handy with tools. PHILIP EDWARD FREEMAN, 2 S. Maple av., New York.

**YOUNG COLORED MAN (17)** wants position driving or running an elevator. EDWARD FREEMAN, 2 S. Maple av., New York.

**YOUNG MAN (34)** years' experience grocery buying, full line, seeks position as assistant; references. ALICE PALMER, 605 West 181st st., New York city.

**YOUNG MAN (21)**, refined and good family, wishes position in large corporation; capable and energetic. NEIL H. BURLINGAME, 164 West 116th st., New York city.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

**ARTIST** wants position, oil and water color drawing; designing; number of years with a jewelry manufacturer as enamel painter, enameler and designer; references. BURKHIM, 181 13th av., Newark, N. J.

**BY JUNE 1**, capable, educated woman wishes responsible position in hotel, restaurant, or vicinity. MISS WHITE, 316 W. 51st st., New York.

**CAPABLE YOUNG LADY (18)**, 4 years' business experience in large department store; seeks position. CLARA KRENSCHOK, 163 Lexington av., New York.

**COLLEGE STUDENT**, junior, classical course, desires employment about June 1st; references. H. G. RHAUN, 558 W. James st., Lancaster, Pa.

**COLORED GIRL** wishes general housework with small family or as waitress and chambermaid; wages \$5.00 or \$6 week; references. MRS. HARRIS, 208 Victoria av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**COLORED WOMAN** wishes work in New York city. Apply by letter only. MABEL GARLICK, 138 W. 139th st., New York.

**COLORED WOMAN** wishes washing at home; nice, sunny, open air drying; excellent references. MRS. BURRUS, 163 W. 139th st., New York.

**COMPANION-HELPER** to young lady going abroad; young lady would give service; references. MRS. HARRIS, 208 Victoria av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**COMPETENT REFINED WOMAN** desires position from 9 to 5 as secretary, stenographer, etc. KATE A. HINDLEY, 358 W. 124th st., New York.

**DAYS WORK** wanted by capable colored woman; best references. MRS. SARA MOORE, 235 W. 61st st., New York city.

**DAYS WORK**—Laundress, colored, references. MRS. HARRIS, 208 Victoria av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**DRESSMAKER**, first-class, 7 years' successful experience; desires work in day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city reference. MRS. E. GARDNER, 434 W. 53d st., New York.

**GIRL (colored)** desires work after school hours and Saturdays; good reference. MISS REBECCA MOORE, 235 W. 61st st., New York.

**GOVERNESS**—Refined German nursery governess with kindergarten experience, desires position in large institution; references. MISS W. RALL, 410 W. 150th st., care Ward, New York city.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Experienced New York woman, wishes to make herself generally useful with congenial people; can travel. MRS. M. J. LINTON, 141 Ft. Greene pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Woman wants position as washing housekeeper; wages \$6. SARA MCNAB, 1945 Erie av., Philadelphia, Pa.

**INFANT ATTENDANT** with institution and private experience, desires position; references. MISS R. ZITZER, 514 E. Ninth st., New York.

**INSTITUTION HOUSEKEEPER**, 12 years' experience in large institution, wants position; good manager. MRS. R. WILLIAMS, Summit av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

**LADY OF CULTURE** would employ a few hours daily in reading to those who so desire. MRS. REES, 551 Second st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**LADY** recommends a useful maid to city or country; tall, cheerful, domesticated; 40; English Protestant; speaks French; references. MISS M. J. GANLEY, 2370 8th av., New York.

**LADY of refinement** desires position as companion; not object to travel; references. MRS. HARRIS, 208 Victoria av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**LAUNDRESS**—Capable woman desires single washings or day's work. ADA REALS, 131 W. 24th st., New York.

**LAUNDRESS (colored)**, first class, wishes washing to take home; can give references. MRS. HARRIS, 208 Victoria av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN** as competent housekeeper, or would act in capacity of general housework; references. MRS. NELLIE L. GILES, 15 Ohio pl., Westchester, Staten Island, N. Y.

**POSITION** in good family; references. MRS. J. H. SIMONS, 1217 Third av., New York.

**POSITION WANTED** as waitress; best references. HETTIE JOHNSON, 141 W. 138th st., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

**REAL ESTATE**—Woman like to take charge of one or more houses. MARIE E. MUNZEL, 204 W. 100th st., New York.

**REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN** wishes position as working housekeeper, or attendant to elderly lady or children; unexceptional credentials; would leave city. ELIZABETH L. CHICHESTER, 48, near Johnson, Morris Park, L. I. N. Y.

**REFINED MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN** would like to keep house or attend elderly lady; experienced; best references. MRS. FRANCES LAURIE, 819 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.

**RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN** wishes housework in small family; best references. MRS. MARTHA MASON, 2370 Old Broadway, New York.

**RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN** would like work by the day or hour; call or write. N. K. NIGHT, 2370 Old Broadway, New York city.

**SEAMSTRESS**, first-class, desires employment by day remodeling and repairing. L. C. HARRISON, 408 E. 60th st., New York city.

**STENOGRAPHER**, secretarial and office exp., desires similar position; present salary \$22.50; references. HENRY WEST 181st st., New York city.

**WANTED**—Position as housekeeper in a small family; references. HENRY WEST 181st st., New York city.

**WANTED**—Position at anything; handy with tools; references. HENRY WEST 181st st., New York city.

**WORK BY THE DAY**, washing and ironing; references. HENRY WEST 181st st., New York city.

**YOUNG WOMAN**, cheerful and adaptable, desires position as companion or attendant to lady traveling; would also take position as first-class housekeeper; best of references. ADDIE H. HENDER, 208 Victoria av., Atlantic City, N. J.

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED-MALE

**ACTIVE MAN** wanted for real estate. Call or write H. A. ADAMS, 4 McGraw Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**WANTED**—Shipping clerk; must be experienced in wrapping and packing. B. H. HARRIS, N. Clinton st., cor. Fulton st., Chicago.

**WANTED**—Boxmaker (wood), experienced on partition work in sample cases. ADDIE H. HENDER, 208 Victoria av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**WANTED**—Young man experienced in machine shop; press work, also making of trays; good opportunity for right man. Apply BURTON B. BEERS, 230 E. 10th st., Chicago.

**WANTED**—Solicitor and salesman for electrical business; one who can estimate and who is familiar with heating appliances. Address A. B. HARRIS, 350 E. 12th st., Chicago.

**WANTED**—Two married men for farm work in Michigan; one married man for farm work in North Dakota; must be experienced. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FREE PRESS, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Reliable temperate man to work on farm; must be good milker; wages \$30 per month. EDGAR HUEBNER, R. 29, Box 98, Beloit, Wis.

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED-FEMALE

**DINING ROOM GIRL**, waitress, competent; board and room; good wages. ARTHUR H. HARRIS, 230 E. 10th st., Chicago.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK** GIRL wanted; comfortable, pleasant home offered; references. B. H. HARRIS, 350 E. 12th st., Chicago.

**HAIRDRESSERS** and switch makers, apply to SARA REIDY, 116 N. State st., sec. 4, Chicago.

**NEVERMAILED** wanted for three little girls; age 3 and 1 1/2; good home and good pay. MRS. ALEXANDER SCIOEN, 430 East 48th pl., Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER**, experienced, typewriter, shorthand, bookkeeping, etc.; references. MRS. HARRIS, 208 Victoria av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**THOROUGHLY RELIABLE** and competent colored woman wants work in laundry; good references. NAOMI JONES, 2633 Armour av., Chicago.

**WANTED** in two families, a position each of one or more days to do the general "pick up" sewing needed; references. MRS. E. P. FLETCHER, 146 Michigan av., Chicago. Phone evenings, Kenwood 2804.

**WANTED**—Washings and ironings at home; references. H. A. ADAMS, 4 McGraw Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**WANTED**—Position as piano player by young woman; references. WILLOW M. HORTON, 212 E. 5th st., Flint, Mich.

**WANTED**—Position in photographic studio; references. MRS. E. P. FLETCHER, 146 Michigan av., Chicago. Phone evenings, Kenwood 2804.

**WANTED**—Position as seamstress, by the day or week; can cut and fit; good references. MARY DIEHL, 4316 Evans av., Chicago.

**YOUNG LADY**, steady, strictly reliable, desires position as collector; best of references. H. A. ADAMS, 4 McGraw Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**YOUNG WOMAN** employed part time wants work evenings or half days, clerical or stenographic. HARRIS, 208 Victoria av., Atlantic City, N. J.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

**AUSTRIAN**, 27 years, strong, speaking English, wants position at any kind of work, laborer or mechanic; has had 10 years' experience in German household. Address RUDOLPH BROWN, 408 Main st., Kansas City, Mo.

**CHIEF ENGINEER** wanted in Chicago; remodeling, finishing; 24 years' experience; references. W. A. URBANUS, 4020 Langley st., Chicago.

**CHAUFFEUR**—Good mechanic; temperate, industrious and reliable, wants position; private or garage. EDWIN BREN, 4725 Evanston av., Chicago.

**CHAUFFEUR**, experienced on high grade cars, wants position with private family; married; age 32; good references; excellent references as to character and ability. Address E. JOHNSON, 1355 N. Clark st., Chicago.

**FIRST-CLASS CHEF (colored)**, with 2nd, desires a hotel or club for the summer; references. HENRY JOHNSON, 202 Center st., Sandusky, O.

**GLASS ENGRAVER** wants situation; references. JOHN ROSS, 1209 Otto, Chicago.

**MARRIED MAN** and wife would like work on a small farm in the country; references. Address J. H. TODD, Readville, Mass.

**PASTRY AND MEAT COOK (colored)**, wants situation; town or country. JOE WESTER, 5428 Dearborn st., Chicago.

**POSITION** wanted by experienced bookkeeper and collection man, with references. Address B. E. HAY, 1120 So. 24th st., Springfield, Ill.

**PROFESSOR AS SUPERINTENDENT** of master mechanic of electric railway; can handle men and get the work out; 35; married. Address FRANK SMITH, 705 Harvey st., Petoskey, Mich.

**POULTRYMAN**—Thoroughly capable of managing large flocks or commercial plant; married; no children; references. Address E. T. HOLMES, 433 Indiana st., Chicago.

**SITUATION WANTED** by young, able married man at any honest work, outdoor preferred; medium wages. HARRY L. ROWE, 6150 Throop st., Chicago, Ill.

**SITUATION** wanted as janitor of flat building; also understand elevators; can do general repairs; best references; good mechanic; colored. P. G. JOHNSON, 409 Princeton av., Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER**, typist, translator, correspondent, correct English, Spanish, Portuguese, German, French, Italian, wants position in office or as private secretary or to travel; fair salary expected. C. BUROWICK, Salem, O.

## CENTRAL STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

**WANTED**—Position as traveling salesman for sheet metal or hardware; 10 years' experience in own, and 20 years a mechanic in own business; 30 years a mechanic. H. A. SHAEFER, 604 West 61st st., Chicago.

**WANTED**—Position as attendant by young man to family or party; traveling; experienced; best of references. L. HANLON, 47 La Grand st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**WANTED**—Employment as hardware clerk; 7 years' experience. L. C. WHITE, 1105 Bell, 2nd floor, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Work of any kind by 2 boys, aged 18 and 20 years; farm work preferred; good references; telephone Auto 1105, Bell, 2nd floor, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Work by the day or contract by carpenter and general repair man. Address H. M. SIERRILL, 3150 1/2, Easton av., St. Louis, Mo.

**YOUNG MAN (28)**, employed afternoons, would like employment for the mornings. Address EARL DUNCAN, 5700 Roselle ct., Chicago; tel. Midway 5005.



## RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

## LABELS

**Bartlett Label Co.**

Gummed and ungummed labels for every line of business. 218 N. Church Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—TOLEDO, O.**

**COSSAGE BOUQUETS**  
Exquisite imported artificial flowers for corsages, favors, and decoration. Violets, prettily boxed, \$1.25-\$2.50; Daisy Nosegays for the tailored suit, \$1.00-\$1.50, postage paid. Descriptions upon request. E. K. WITHER, 2804 Collingwood ave., Toledo, O.

## VIOLETS—MICHIGAN

DOUBLE VIOLETS, beautiful and fresh, any quantity, carefully packed; mailed anywhere. LAWTON VIOLET FARM, Lawton, Mich. Phone.

## PIANOS

**METROPOLITAN PIANO REPAIR CO.**  
We repair your old piano and guarantee to restore its original tone and touch. Cost surprisingly small. Estimates given. We have no pianos to sell. Phone B.B. 4076 M.

**PACKING AND STORAGE—RICHMOND**

FURNITURE, china and wedding presents packed and shipped with care. Phone Mad 3292. JACOB UMLAUF, Richmond, Va.

## TOURS

IF YOU WOULD CARE TO be one of a party of five going abroad for summer, \$5 days, best hotels, \$25, 9 countries, also trip \$25, communicate S. R. CONNELLY, 282 Rugby Rd., Brooklyn, New York.

**BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES**

A THOROUGH business man and successful sales manager solicits correspondence with firms desiring a live representative in St. Louis and the middle West. Correspondence solicited with European firms desiring representation in this country. Address S. E. H. Monitor office Boston.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

**520 BEACON STREET**

NEAR MASS. AVE.

New 6-story apartment building is completed and now ready for inspection by those desiring small high-class apartments. Suites contain 3 and 4 rooms, bath and reception hall; every possible improvement and appointment; elevator and telephone service; shower bath and vacuum cleaning system in each suite. Apply on premises daily 9 a.m. until 5 p.m.; Sundays 2-5.

FURNISHED sunny apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator service, continuous hot water. 38 Westland ave.

**ROOMS—WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Accommodations for transients; conveniently located. 1700 Columbia road. A. E. DUNNING.

**BOARD AND ROOMS**

BROOKLINE, 106 Naples Rd.—Newly furnished front room on bath floor, in detached house; breakfast and dinner if desired. Tel. Brookline 557.

ELDERLY PEOPLE cared for; large rooms; references. 726 Main st., Laconia, New Hampshire.

**BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED**

WANTED—For schoolboy 15, good home; reasonable rates; will do housework; payment; ref.; must be near schools. J. F. Monitor office.

**ROOMS**

NEWBURY ST., 239—Nicely furnished large and small rooms. Running water. Telephone.

**PATENTS**

PATENTS PROCURED, ideas developed. C. E. SMITH & CO., 41-12 Prospect Higdrome, Cleveland, O. Main 3665.

**LAWYERS**

WILLIAM DONAHUE  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
1 Liberty Street, New York

WILLIAM C. MAYNE  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLEMENT V. HULL  
Attorney-at-Law  
406 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

JOHN C. HIGDON  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
Central National Bank Building, St. Louis

JOE B. LYON  
Attorney-at-Law—Room 306  
Boston Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer  
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

**POULTRY**

BIRCH MEADOW FARM—Wandering and Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching, \$7 hundred. R. D. 3, Framingham, Mass.

**AGENTS WANTED**

WANTED—Ladies to canvass and take orders for wash-dresses made to measure; liberal commission; outfit free; exclusive territory to one lady in each town; no agents accepted or wanted for St. Joseph, Mo.; full particulars on request. In writing give references and state what experience you have had. Address MARTIN BARNES DRY GOODS CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

WANTED—A competent hardware salesman who is well posted in machinery and carpenter's tools; give experience, references and salary required. SALESMAN, P. O. Box 1065, Hartford, Ct.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

**Advertisements**

Intended to appear in all editions of

**Saturday's Monitor**

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than

Friday

Afternoon

## Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a wide-spread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

**FURNITURE—CINCINNATI**

**McALPIN'S GREAT FEBRUARY Furniture Sale**

Now Going On

Reductions average 10 per cent to 50 per cent from the plainly marked prices. See daily papers.

**Free Parcel Post DELIVERY**

of goods bought of us to

Any point within 150 Miles of Cincinnati

Write to us for bargain advertisements from which you may order goods.

**The Mabley & Carew Co.**

CINCINNATI, O.

2 FOUNTAIN SQUARE

**TAILORS—CINCINNATI**

**The Busy Little Tailor Shop**

Superior Custom Tailoring at Prices that Are Right.

**The B. R. Dunn Co.**

411 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.

**TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.—CINCINNATI**

**LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Trunks and Leather Goods IN CINCINNATI**

**Bankhardt's**

438-440 RACE ST.

**Cincinnati Business Firms**

to reach Monitor readers in their city, will send their advertisements to the local Monitor committee.

1608 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

**PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISING**

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

**DELFTWARE—PHILADELPHIA**

**Booklets and Cards**

For All Occasions in Dutch and Other Designs.

**The Dutch Shop**

Things Beautiful from Foreign Shores.

1113 Chestnut Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**PIANOS—PHILADELPHIA**

**PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS**

Send us 4c in stamps to cover postage and the address of one or more persons whom you think might like a piano, and WE WILL SEND YOU SIX SHEETS OF MUSIC, popular-classical-or ragtime-vocal or instrumental.

**Jameson-Allen Piano Co.**

1715 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**GOWNS AND TAILORING**

**Snook**

3321 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

EXPRESSIVE DESIGNS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

**DAYTON, (O.) ADVERTISEMENTS**

Persons may leave advertisements at 117 East First Street

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—DAYTON, O.**

**Bargains In Fine Dinnerware**

FULL 100-PIECE DINNER SETS AT POTTERY PRICES

American, English, Austrian and French selections sold complete at pottery prices. Fifty decorations to choose from. Mostly open stock selections. Priced

**\$7.98 AND UPWARDS**

**W.F. Oelman & Co.**

Main and Fourth Streets

DAYTON, O.

YOUR MESH BAGS Repaired, replated, relined for \$1.50. Send by parcel post to DAYTON MESH BAG CO., 609 U. B. Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

**Dayton Advertisers**

using the Monitor may have their advertising classified with that of other Dayton advertisers by addressing MR. LOUIS C. SCHANTZ, 704 Commercial Building, Dayton, Ohio.

**DAYTONIA Vacuum Cleaners**

Operate as simply as the old carpet sweeper but clean rugs and carpets thoroughly by the vacuum process.

A continuous and powerful suction, produced by a constantly operating of the 3 Belows. Daytonia has a mahogany finish with metal parts heavily nickel-plated and are guaranteed for 1 year. Sent to any reader of The Christian Science Monitor for 1 week's free trial, and if not as guaranteed return at our expense. Express charges prepaid.

8.75

**J. E. EVERHART & CO.**

249 BIERCE AVE., DAYTON, OHIO

**CLEANERS—DAYTON, O.**

Bel. Phone Main 1038 Home Phone 4639

**THE Fenton Cleaning Co.**

CORNER FOURTH AND LUDLOW STS., DAYTON, OHIO.

We call for your work.

**TAILORS—DAYTON, O.**

**LOU HAUCK**

THE TAILOR THAT PLEASES

Third floor U. B. Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

**DENTISTS—DAYTON, O.**

DR. A. T. WHITESIDE, Dentist

Callahan Block, N. E. Corner 3d and Main Sts.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS—DAYTON, O.**

**FREE**

**Parcel Post DELIVERY**

of goods bought of us to

Any point within 150 Miles of Cincinnati

Write to us for bargain advertisements from which you may order goods.

**The Mabley & Carew Co.**

CINCINNATI, O.

2 FOUNTAIN SQUARE

## EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**EDWARD PARKER LTD**

FURNITURE - DECORATION

**LONDON**

39 & 41 Brompton Road. Knightsbridge S.W.

Phone No. 299 Western.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS—ENGLAND**

**DIXON'S DUBLIN**

"Favourite" Soap

A pure-free-lathering household soap in tablets.

**DIXON'S DUBLIN**

"Arbutus" Toilet SOAP

Specially suitable for the complexion.

May be obtained from THE NEW IRISH DIRECT SUPPLY, VICTORIA ST. LONDON, S.W., and from any of MESSRS. LEVERETT & FRY'S Establishments.

**PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS**—New descriptive book post free. 450 examples from actual makers. Imperial Patent Hem Curtains, new straight edges. Caseement Fabrics, Muslin, Gorettonne, Household Linens, S. PEACH & SONS, 203 The Looms, Nottingham.

**COTTON GOODS—ENGLAND**

**LANCASHIRE COTTON GOODS**

Manchester firm of Merchants are open to buy all classes of Piece Goods on a buying commission basis and give all the advantages of branch establishment here. Apply A. 10, Monitor Office, 14 St. Peter's Square, Manchester.

**LAUNDRIES—ENGLAND**

**Old Oak Farm Laundry**

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# Latest Industrial Developments and News of the Banks

## SHOE MANUFACTURERS REPORT BUSINESS SOMEWHAT SLACK

Buyers Seem Satisfied to Take Risk Regarding Deliveries and Are Indifferent About Placing Orders Without Price Concession—Leather Market

A slack business was generally reported by shoe manufacturers the past week and most of the factories are working on the reserve which may last a few weeks yet.

Buyers appear content to take a risk on deliveries when conditions compel them to act, but at present their indifference is so absolute that persuasion without concession has little effect to stir them into activity.

The major part of the shoe trade, be they manufacturers or buyers, hold opinions in regard to the leather market which stem facts do not justify and many view the situation either from a superficial standpoint or the belief that the shoe industry is practically the only large consumer of leather, consequently in their minds a dull shoe business means an inactive leather market, which feature would mean stock accumulation and incidentally a drop in values.

Now, as a matter of fact, leather statistics, the reliability of which is beyond dispute, show that there has sprung up within the past 10 years a demand for calf, kid, whole leather and splits from trades outside of that of shoes which is an average of 50 per cent of the leather production, and in many cases has become the dominant factor, and influencing the tannage to a marked degree.

That these facts may be more generally understood and result in information which should prove advantageous to all concerned, the following was obtained from sources which give to the statements an element of accuracy.

In comparison with the normal kill as a basis, country kill for the past several months averaged 60 to 65 per cent. Packers' kill for the past year about 10 per cent short, but there was a large shortage of sole leather tannage and an increase of specialty tannage, which means for industries outside of the shoe business.

Regarding present hide holdings, it was ascertained that hide stocks the world over is in a sold up condition—no surplus.

It is further stated that all "free of brand" hides go into specialties, the shoe trade getting all country and packer branded hides, which fact conspicuously marks the tanners' prejudice toward the specialty demand.

Warehouse stocks of leather are practically sold out. Daily sales are approximately equal to receipts. Desirable weights and tannages are sold ahead, but although undesirable weights and grades move slowly they are in small supply.

The total production of hemlock, union and oak sole leather is now 40 per cent less than capacity output, with the largest curtailment in hemlock.

The following prices were obtained from actual sales made during the week ended Feb. 15, 1913:

	Year ago	Cents	Cents
12,000 Jan and Feb branded cows, 10% to 10 1/2%	11	10 1/2	11
12,000 Jan and Feb branded cows, 12% to 12 1/2%	11	12 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 10% to 10 1/2%	11	10 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 12% to 12 1/2%	11	12 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 14% to 14 1/2%	11	14 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 16% to 16 1/2%	11	16 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 18% to 18 1/2%	11	18 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 20% to 20 1/2%	11	20 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 22% to 22 1/2%	11	22 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 24% to 24 1/2%	11	24 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 26% to 26 1/2%	11	26 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 28% to 28 1/2%	11	28 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 30% to 30 1/2%	11	30 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 32% to 32 1/2%	11	32 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 34% to 34 1/2%	11	34 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 36% to 36 1/2%	11	36 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 38% to 38 1/2%	11	38 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 40% to 40 1/2%	11	40 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 42% to 42 1/2%	11	42 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 44% to 44 1/2%	11	44 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 46% to 46 1/2%	11	46 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 48% to 48 1/2%	11	48 1/2	11
12,000 Jan native steers, 50% to 50 1/2%	11	50 1/2	11

The shortage of Saladero slaughter hides from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1 amounts to about 100,000 hides as compared with the same period last year.

Regarding the probable strength of the market for the next six months it was reported that with hides the world over in a sold up condition, tanners working at about 60 per cent capacity, stock very small, provided the shoe business becomes fair to normal it is difficult to see how leather prices can rise lower, but on the other hand the prospects are that they may advance. Furthermore if February and March hides do not sell off it will be equivalent to an advance owing to their conceded worth when compared with the summer pull-offs. However, packers do not believe that prices will sag, but hide buyers feel that prices may taper off some now that the fall and winter hides are gone.

With these facts and figures, even conservative tanners are now operating their plants and with such an example of confidence in present value daily manifested, shoe buyers may see the fallacy of the situation which they are now pursuing and providing other conditions are favorable the presumed gain of waiting may prove annoying if not expensive.

Men's fine and medium grades of footwear are not being ordered to any extent. The dull season is at hand, therefore little new business is expected. The factories have considerable work ahead, enough to run them for several weeks. The season has been very satisfactory and the future looks good.

Heavy side leather shoes are having a fair mail business and factories are behind in their shipments. Elk leather has had a large demand and dealers have not been able to supply the stock as promptly as desired. The other grades of side upper leather are plentiful. Prices are very firm.

There is no change in the boys' and youths' shoe business, buyers still holding aloof on contracts for future shipments, what orders coming in being wanted as soon as possible.

Ladies' footwear lacks the snap usual at this season. The popular lines have a good reserve, but daily orders are so small that back orders are giving the

real activity which the factories now have. As there is nothing in the country to cause any doubt of future prospects, manufacturers feel confident that an awakening of the trade will come in due time.

Misses' and children's shoes are in about the same condition, daily orders being scarce and small. However, the manufacturers have had a good run of business and are yet enjoying active conditions.

Hemlock leather is selling up to expectations. It is of a daily nature, large lots being the exception. The foreign trade was fair to good, one house reporting cable orders for 15,000 sides.

Union sole leather is quite active. Sole cutters being liberal buyers, stocks of desirable grades sold out.

Oak sole leather is so well sold up that there is none in this market to draw up, all orders being shipped from headquarters. Prices of all sole leather are very firm at top figures.

Calf skins are fairly active, blacks are quiet, but tans are in good request. The bulk in light weights has been changed into a lively state by the spring shoe business.

Elk, chrome, in fact all side upper leather sales improved during the week. Elk and bark tanned leather in short supply.

Splits remain in the same condition as they have been for over six months. All grades are sold up and prices are exceedingly strong.

Patent side leather had a good week, even the heavy weights going some. The trading in light weights, however, shows much improvement and prices are holding firm under this active trading. Patent calf is sold ahead, tanners pushing their works to their full extent. There is also a good foreign demand. Outlook is fine, prices strong.

The expected call for the higher grades of glazed kid has come and the demand ranges from the cheapest to above 20 cents. The trade is buying more freely and lots are larger. The price of raw stock is firm, with an advance predicted. Prices for the finished skins are held with much firmness.

## MORE CARS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered 2305 freight cars. Of these, 1000 refrigerators and 300 steel and wood gondolas will be built by the American Car & Foundry Company at Berwick, Pa., and 805 steel and wood gondolas by Standard Steel Car Company at Butler, Pa.

All the above are for replacements on lines east of Pittsburgh. The new cars will be of 100,000 pounds capacity, taking place of cars of 60,000 pounds average capacity. This equipment will represent a net increase in carrying capacity of 40,000 tons. Total cost of these replacements will approximate \$3,595,575.

The foregoing cars are in addition to 10,000 ordered a few days ago. Execution of the above orders, amounting to 12,305 cars, will require 280,000 tons of steel and a total outlay of \$17,036,572.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Despite a slight recession in the Savannah market, due to a further diminution in the demand, turpentine was firmly maintained by New York operators yesterday on a basis of 40c ex-yard. Only moderate jobbing lots were taken at this figure, however, and the aggregate business reached merely meager proportions.

Rosin—Low and medium grades of this derivative of the spirits continue in fair request but there is still a lack of inquiry for the high grade descriptions which are in scanty supply. Stocks of the window glass and water white grades are especially low. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.25, gen lam E \$6.60, graded B \$6.70, D \$6.75, E \$6.75, F \$6.80, G \$6.85, H \$6.90, I \$6.95, K \$7.25, M \$7.60, N \$7.70, WG \$8.55, VW \$8.85.

Tar and pitch—There is no abatement in the absorption of spot stocks of tar at \$6.00@6.25, but pitch remains dear at all but a small inquiry, though still available at \$4.25@4.50.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits firm at 33s. 3d. Rosin, common, steady at 16s.

LONDON—Turpentine steady at 32s. Rosin, American standard firm at 16s. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 20s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good \$6.05, Spirits firm, machine at 42c. Tar firm, \$2.00. Turpentine firm, hard, \$3.00; soft, \$4.00; virgin, \$4.00.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 42c. Sales 107, receipts 233, exports 303, stock 18,828. Rosin firm, Sales 447, receipts 1,617, exports 1,795. Prices: VW, \$7.15@7.50; WG, \$7.10; N, \$7.05; M, \$7.00; K, \$6.90; I, \$6.75; H, \$6.60; G, \$6.50; F, \$6.45; E, \$6.42 1/2; D, \$6.30; B, \$6.27 1/2.

B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY

NEW YORK—B. F. Goodrich reports for nine months ended Dec. 31, net profits before providing for depreciation and interest on bills payable \$4

## BOSTON & ALBANY REHABILITATION BRINGS RESULTS

Last Fiscal Report Shows Final Wiping Out of Deficit and It Is Believed Road Has Turned Corner

## GOOD TRAFFIC GAIN

It would seem that at last Boston & Albany is nearing the point where it may return some profit to the lessee, the New York Central. Since the lease in 1900 improvements totaling \$15,800,000 financed by bond issue and \$3,844,000 taken out of earnings (in the past six years) have accomplished much in the rehabilitation of this property.

The Albany's deficit in the fiscal and calendar year 1908 was \$1,013,972. Each year since efforts have been directed toward reducing the annual loss, and for the twelvemonth to Dec. 31 last official estimates indicate that the road "turned the corner" with a surplus of \$71,002.

	1912	1911	1910
Freight revenue	\$8,022,100	\$7,522,100	\$7,522,100
Passenger revenue	3,008,014	2,720,000	2,720,000
Other revenue	1,720,000	1,720,000	1,720,000
Total revenue	12,750,114	11,962,100	11,962,100
Operating expenses	11,400,000	11,400,000	11,400,000
Net operating revenue	1,350,114	562,100	562,100
Interest on bonds	4,444,444	4,444,444	4,444,444
Other expenses	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total expenses	6,444,444	6,444,444	6,444,444
Surplus	\$71,002	\$71,002	\$71,002

Under traffic agreement effective July 1, 1911, the New Haven is having with New York Central the net financial result from the Albany's operations, but Vice-President Hustis states that as a practical matter it is the disposition of the parties in interest to put surplus earnings into the property to round out its program of needed additions and betterments. He points out the present necessity of avoiding any further financial burdens from wage demands or compulsory electrification.

In the past two years there has been no increase much beyond the ordinary in the amount of business exchanged between the New Haven lines and the Albany. The latter's expanding earnings have been due primarily to continued upbuilding of its traffic, which has been increased from \$9,556,000 in 1900 to \$10,341,000 in 1912; to large property expenditures, and to efficient management in reducing its operating ratio (exclusive of car-hire charges) from 78.08 per cent in 1908 to 70.35 per cent in 1912.

Boston & Albany is beginning to benefit from the \$6,000,000 of equipment recently bought for it with a view to counteracting so far as possible the 45-cent-per-mile rule for car hire operative since Jan. 1 last. Of 5300 new freight cars ordered, about 2000 have been received by the road within the past few weeks. These new cars should materially decrease the debit balance for car hire this year as compared with the large total shown in the 1912 income account.

## THE SITUATION AT PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH—Colonial Steel Company, the heaviest buyer of iron during the past week, took 1500 tons of basic iron for delivery over next month and it is said will place a much larger order for delivery in April.

Plate makers have about all the business they can handle during the next few months. Plate prices are firm, and there is every reason to believe that this market will continue strong for some months to come. Specifying against contracts is increasing. The leading rail interest of the Pittsburgh district has enough rails ordered to keep the plants of the corporation running at capacity for the next six months.

Orders are coming in in first class shape for all grades of pipe and the makers are perfectly satisfied with the condition of the local market.

All grades of wire and wire products are in demand and prices are firm for this time of year.

## MARCH INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK—Total dividends and interest disbursements for March, 1913, are estimated at \$113,000,000.

Up to the present time dividends declared payable next month by New York city banks and trust companies and the various corporations of the United States aggregate \$66,240,413.

Interest payable in March on the bonds of the railroads, industrials and miscellaneous companies as well as on those of cities, states and counties in the United States and the government debt total \$46,983,683. The grand total of bonds of every class outstanding upon which interest is payable in March is \$2,136,786,000. Dividend disbursements are based on a total capitalization of \$2,772,734,053.

## THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets firmer, February and May up 1/4d. at 9s. 9d. for both; May up 1/4d. to 10s.

## STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (on half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), what may be called reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York is computed. The excess of deposits over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Legal	Actual	Feb. 21	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Union	25.9%	24.4%	27.5%		
Old Boston	24.9	25.3	26.9		
New England	30.2	27.0	26.2		
Fourth-Atlantic	24.4	25.0	26.0		
Merchants	25.2	23.8	26.6		
Second	24.8	24.4	27.1		
Shawmut	24.5	24.6	26.9		
Commerce	25.4	25.7	27.1		
Bay State	25.0	25.6	27.7		
First	25.7	24.5	26.4		
Security	26.1	30.7	32.5		
Whitcomb	27.0	30.6	29.0		
Commercial	26.1	28.0	30.0		
Average	25.3	24.7	26.5		

Average legal reserve is 4 per cent higher and average actual reserve is 1.5 per cent higher than a week ago. Four of the 14 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and nine in actual reserve. Six banks are below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against five below last week.

## RECORD BREAKING DISBURSEMENTS IN BOSTON IN MARCH

The dividend, interest and principal disbursements in Boston during March will break all records for that month with a grand total of \$12,708,173, compared with \$6,750,500 a year ago. The retirement of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5 per cent debentures in anticipation of their maturity on May 1 and the large disbursements by copper companies are responsible for the unusually large payments next month. Of the rising \$4,000,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bonds which are now being retired the payments will probably be about equally divided between the New York and Boston offices of the company.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company makes the largest bond interest payment next month with a disbursement of \$335,400 in semi-annual interest on its \$16,770,000 4 per cent convertible bonds, the present amount outstanding being \$3,328,000 less than a year ago. Four years ago there were \$150,000,000 of these bonds outstanding, which called for the payment of \$3,000,000 interest semi-annually. The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company pays \$733,994 in dividends next month against \$587,029 a year ago.

The copper companies paying dividends next month, with rate compared with previous year are as follows:

	Shares	1913	1912	Amount
Cal & Ariz	300,000	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$75,000
Cal & Hee	100,000	1.00	.80	100,000
N. B. Butte	410,000	.50	.40	205,000
Quincy	110,000	1.15	1.00	126,500
Utah Cop.	1,581,070	.15	.12	237,160
New Cons.	1,037,384	.375	.375	388,926
Wolverine	50,000	.50	.40	25,000
Granby	149,081	1.50	1.25	223,621
Green-Coe	2,427,720	.25	.20	606,930
Isle Royale	150,000	1.00	.80	150,000
Total				\$4,901,484

\*Probable declaration. †Exclusive of Utah Copper Company holdings.

The city of Boston has no interest falling due in March, while the state of Massachusetts is called upon to pay \$338,579 in interest and \$12,000 principal next month, compared with \$337,204 a year ago.

The classification of estimated payments to be made next month follows: Dividends on copper stocks, \$4,901,484; pensions paid in Boston March 4, \$3,100,000; interest on American Telephone & Telegraph bonds, \$335,400; interest and principal on railroad bonds, \$3,100,000; interest on miscellaneous bonds, \$350,000; interest and principal on state bonds, \$70,700; dividends on miscellaneous stocks, \$500,000; total, \$12,708,173. United States pensions are payable quarterly on the fourth day of March, June, September and December. The disbursements in Boston since Jan. 1 compare as follows:

	1913	1912
January	\$34,717,947	\$33,415,300
February	12,155,490	7,881,500
March	12,708,173	6,750,500

## PENNSYLVANIA COAL OUTPUT

HARRISBURG, Pa.—According to the report of Chief of Mines J. Roderick, the total production of coal in Pennsylvania in 1912 was 245,231,555 tons, or one-half the output of the United States. The output of bituminous was 100,973,428 tons, the greatest on record and an increase of 18,784,000 over 1911.

## SPRING RAILROAD WORK

CHICAGO—Chicago railroads plan to begin spring work as early as possible and fear greater shortage of track labor than a year ago, when those starting earliest got the most men and at the lowest rates of pay.

## RUBBER DIVIDEND INCREASE REPORT NOT WELL FOUNDED

Company Has Refrained From Draining Treasuries of Subsidiaries—Upbuilding Physical Property

## OUTSTANDING STOCK

Rumor persists that United States Rubber will shortly increase the dividend rate on its \$30,000,000 common stock. It has been hinted that the increase would be from the present 4 per cent to 6 per cent.

But these rumors are not believed to be well founded. Entirely apart from the question of volume of net profits, there is the broad question as to whether it would be wise to make an increase in the dividend rate at present when so many factors of an unsettled nature are in the air. United States Rubber is unquestionably earning enough so that by increasing the dividends paid in by its subsidiaries, the parent corporation could show a balance of 6 per cent or better for its common.

But the Rubber company in the past has habitually refrained from the policy of draining the subsidiary treasuries, preferring that a large percentage of their constant physical expansion should be financed out of undivided profits. And this policy has worked too well in the past to be even partially abandoned at this time.

Then again, United States Rubber has \$1,000,000, or 40 per cent more common stock outstanding than it had on March 31, 1912, the close of its last fiscal year. Of this amount, \$5,000,000 came in the form of a stock dividend, an incident in the readjustment of the preferred stock and the offering of \$10,000,000 new preferred at par for financing purposes. The other \$4,000,000 common was issued to pay for the Rubber Regenerating Company. The Rubber company is, therefore, already paying \$440,000 more per annum in common dividends than a year ago and an increase of 2 per cent in the rate would add \$720,000 additional.

In connection with a decline in earnings of the B. F. Goodrich Company, it has been claimed that United States Tire net earnings for its fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last showed a shrinkage of \$1,000,000 from the previous 12 months. This is not the case. The decrease was approximately \$600,000, not a bad showing considering the sharp cut in prices made at the beginning of the year. The volume of United States Tire sales made a satisfactory gain of 30 per cent in number of tires and slightly more in dollars and cents. The shrinkage in net earnings practically all came in the six months to June 30, as there was a steady increase in sales and profits from the middle of the year on. This increase has continued, January sales being more than 60 per cent in excess of those of January, 1912. If this improvement holds, United States Tire will have in 1913 a record volume of net profits, despite a nearly 20 per cent decrease in selling prices.

Rumors that further cuts were to be made in tire prices are not well founded. Nothing of this kind is contemplated by any of the big producers, it is said.

Despite this \$600,000 decrease in net of the United States Tire Company, profits in other lines have more than offset this shrinkage. The indications are that the annual statement of the parent company for its year to March 31 next will show a larger net than any previous year and a very substantial surplus over dividends paid.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 25.)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Augusta, Ga.—F. H. Rice & Co. of Rice & O'Connor; U. S. Tenn.—E. A. Heard of Miller Bros.; Essex.

Cincinnati, O.—V. Urbanski of Mammoth Shoe Co. of Essex.

Detroit, Mich.—E. F. Bentz; U. S. Fort Worth, Tex.—S. Alexander; Essex.

Jackson, Mich.—J. B. Cowley; U. S. Lansford, Pa.—C. W. Stetler; U. S. Milwaukee, Wis.—J. A. Schumacher of Schumacher Bros.; U. S.

Nashville, Tenn.—E. B. Richardson and H. H. Vaughn of Richardson Shoe Co. U. S. New Haven, Conn.—T. B. Cullen; U. S. New







# THE HOME FORUM

## No Stone

GIVE me no shard or sword to set  
Against another heart, with fret  
Of warring faction or the cry  
Of crush and rend and crucify!  
In all lives, see what'er you will  
Of common weakness and of ill,  
There may be so much goodness still  
No man hath rightly measured yet!

No stone for me! No charge to bring:  
No malice and no blast and sting  
Of hatred! In my hand the light  
To hold with love above the night  
Of those gone darkly down that they  
May find once more the narrow way.  
And upward, upward, climb again—  
Back to the golden heights of men!

I see men sometimes stand and mend  
Old tools, old trinkets, without end;  
I see men sit beneath a tree  
With old umbrellas on their knee.  
And sometimes see them by the way  
Sit on a bench from day to day  
And mend old shoes and make them new.  
But are not men worth much as shoe?  
Then why not let us try to be  
In some quaint shop or neatly trim tree,  
With all our hearts and souls again—  
A mender of the lives of men!

—Baltimore Sun.

## Flowers That Are Easy to Grow

Dean Bailey of Cornell says that the flowers he likes best happen to be those that are easiest to grow. And the dean's knowledge of flowers is not limited, for in his garden he has grown practically every kind that appears in the catalogues. The flowers that anybody can grow are so many that there is little excuse for being without a garden, he it ever so small or one's time ever so little, says the New York Sun. Consider the annuals alone. With nasturtiums, Drummond's phlox, pinks, portulacas, snapdragons, zinnias, marigolds, stocks (gilliflowers), sunflowers, pansies and cosmos, one can have a delightful garden and that without working hard for it. All these varieties are very easy to grow, asking only that they be kept free from weeds, and the cost is the merest trifle.

All truth is an achievement. If you could have truth at its full value, go win it.—Munger.

## Historic Florida City

Beyond Georgia lies Florida. There St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, is a fashionable resort for 10 weeks of the winter, and a very enjoyable one for a longer period. To me, the subtropical climate and vegetation—the plunging into June days in midwinter—are only half the charm of the place, says a writer in Suburban Life. I like the little city's signs of genuine antiquity, and its modern architecture savoring of the Spain that once had a foothold there. In the ancient part of the town the hanging balconies of the old houses are picturesque features of the narrow streets, which are in striking contrast with the wide new thoroughfares. Always in St. Augustine there seems to be something to keep one's thought shifting back and forth between the past and the present. Even golf on one of the courses, that of the St. Augustine Golf Club is played in the very neighborhood of old Ft. Marion. Though located on a narrow strip between the San Sebastian and Matanzas rivers, St. Augustine has sea advantages; its harbor, to the eastward, is separated from the Atlantic only by the narrow island of Anastasia.

## REMINDER OF "YANKEE DOODLE"



GOVERNOR FITCH HOMESTEAD, NORWALK, CONN.

In Norwalk, Conn., stands what is called the "Yankee Doodle House." This was the home of Col. Thomas Fitch before the revolutionary war. His father, Governor Fitch, bought the property while his son was heading several continental companies in the celebrated expedition of 1758 to the north. It is said that in derision of the appearance of Colonel Fitch's command an English officer near East Albany wrote the familiar jingle which begins:

"Yankee Doodle came to town  
A-riding on a pony."

## POETRY OF GEORGE MEREDITH

At a meeting of the Royal Institute in London, recently, George M. Trevelyan read a paper on "The Poetry and Philosophy of George Meredith." Mr. Trevelyan said that the quality that differentiated the novels of George Meredith from the novels of other people, was the element of poetry. Other Englishmen had surpassed him in realism and psychology, but he was a great deal more than an analyst of motives. He made his readers in love with life. Even in his comedy, when it was successful, the poetical predominated. In his prose and verse he used metaphors largely, but they were compared ideas of things, rather than compared visual images of things as in Keats. Meredith's philosophy—attitude to life—also inspired his novels, and he alone of the great Victorian poets accepted the scientific cosmology as the very basis of his ethics and even the inspiration of his poetry. He subordinated the individual and his ideas to the race as a whole, viewed in evolution.

Of Welsh-Irish origin, his genius was essentially Celtic in literary character. Like other great English writers he believed that "conduct is three fourths of life." Passionately as he loved the solitudes of nature, they had the effect of turning his thought to London and the life of men. There was a close connection, he held, between the life of men and that of nature. His later thoughts

seemed to turn only to the human race, in particular to the English people and to their problems. It was during this period that he wrote the only poem about himself, which was as follows:

Once I was part of the music I heard  
On the boughs or sweet between earth  
and sky.  
For joy of the beating of wings on high  
My heart shot into the breast of the bird.

I hear it now, and I see it fly,  
And a life in wrinkles again is stirred.  
My heart shoots into the breast of the bird.  
As it will for sheer love till the last long sigh.

## On Onion

A judge in Iowa, Kan., refuses to declare the cooking of onions a nuisance within the meaning of the statutes, and instead he praises the fragrant vegetable for its many sterling qualities, according to the Kansas City Star, which observes that the complaining witness feels that instead of an opinion an opinion was handed down to him.

The California nutmeg tree is a handsome evergreen.

## CHINESE AND THE NEW YEAR

FOR the first time in the history of China, the Chinese, or a portion of them, joined in the celebration of the New Year according to the Gregorian calendar, says a Monitor correspondent in Hongkong. The day was declared an official holiday, and throughout the provinces the government offices were closed, and the officials paid ceremonial calls on their respective heads. But apart from that the general mass of the people showed comparatively little enthusiasm over the innovation, preferring to reserve their celebrations for the old-fashioned China New Year, which falls on Feb. 5.

Still, this was only what was anticipated. The people cannot be expected to make so great a departure from "old custom" as is involved by the adoption of the western calendar all at once, for, apart from sentimental reasons, there are business considerations which make it difficult. China New Year is the time for making settlements among the business people, and to shorten a year with very little notice cannot but be embarrassing to trade and business. However, there can be little doubt that with the desire to follow as far as possible

in the ways of the west, which has become so apparent with the Chinese on the coast and in the treaty ports since the revolution, the tendency toward these changes will become more marked as the years pass, especially, too, when they have official sanction and official example.

## And Better Distributed

Just the hen part of the farm business is a bigger thing than the steel trust. Last year the gross income of the steel trust was about \$700,000,000. But the gross income of farmers last year from poultry and eggs was \$750,000,000—\$535,000,000 for eggs alone.—Baptist Standard.

## Not Conducive to Quiet

Jack—Do you believe the world is growing better?  
Jill—I do not. Listen to this: To enable a person ignorant of music to play an accordion an inventor has equipped an instrument with mechanism operating a perforated music roll like that of a piano player.—Yonkers Statesman

## DIVINE SERVICE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF WE take the dictionary definition of divine as pertaining to or proceeding from God, and service, in the same connection, as the act of serving, or spiritual obedience and love, we see at once that divine service includes far more than the ordinarily accepted sense in which these words are used. Public worship on Sunday has been the general meaning attached to them. With reference to this subject Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science (p. 40): "Our heavenly Father, divine Love, demands that all men should follow the example of our Master and his apostles and not merely worship his personality. It is sad that the phrase divine service has come so generally to mean public worship instead of daily deeds."

Melchizedek, king of Salem, "the priest of the most high God," seems to have found Abram alone able to receive his

message and to realize something of the true nature of God and of the service meet for the Almighty. Moses grasped the significance of God as infinite Mind and sought to train a receptive but stubborn people in the understanding of law, order, wholehearted service to God, and implicit obedience to His commandments. Jesus of Nazareth found the people slow to perceive the true meaning of his spiritual and metaphysical teaching, but pointed to the works which proved his divine authority. For long centuries materialism has choked the true sense of service to God, but Christian Science is finding the world increasingly ready to receive the good news of the kingdom as the Master taught and demonstrated it. Those ready for the message are learning that divine service today is to deliver in its primitive purity the good tidings of peace and goodwill to men, to preach the gospel and to heal the sick, whenever and wherever mental hospitality is found prepared and ready to receive it.

It is the individual, honest, and sincere daily striving to attain and demonstrate good that is needed. Lip-service and ritual will not help us to rise to the service of the heart, nor can we gain spirit-

ual understanding through the false worship of personality. Jesus sought, both by example and precept, to turn the thoughts of his hearers from himself to the heavenly Father who had sent him. St. Paul was strenuous in his denunciation of those who would appear to see in him, or in other teachers and exponents of Christianity, separate leaders, after the manner of the schoolmen and philosophers of the day. Through the intervening centuries to modern times, we see how persistently the sense of personality has been the insidious error of church and sect alike. Personality is often the special pitfall of the cultured. It has never been more pronounced than in recent times. Christian Science shows conclusively that we can have no clear insight into the truth until we begin to eliminate this false sense.

All right labor is service for others in one form or another. If, as well as having this end in view, the workers are doing their utmost to perform their tasks in life to the best of their ability, if they are trying to make towards their highest understanding of good, they are well on the right road. But more than this is necessary. Every moment of the day should be spent consciously in the service of God, on weekdays no less than on Sundays. Christ Jesus accepted John's baptism to repentance, and kept the feast appointed by Mosaic law—the spiritual ordinances of Jewish worship—religiously, but he would have nothing to do with the perverted views of the meaning of the Sabbath, and boldly and publicly taught that ritual and abstinence from good deeds were in direct contravention to the true meaning of a day specially consecrated to the service of God.

Another point repeatedly set forth in the Scriptures on which the light of Christian Science shines clearly and helpfully, is that service to God is cold and meaningless unless performed with unfeigned joy and gladness of heart. While simple obedience is often the first necessary step in the service of the one infinite Mind, we cannot know the radiance of Love's reflection until we turn to adore and glorify the heavenly Father with the glad spontaneity of a loving child. It is when the heart overflows with gratitude and devotion to the creator of all that we approach something toward an understanding of the true nature of selfless love, which means to reflect that Mind which was also in Christ Jesus. Progress on these lines of spiritualized thought necessarily tends to a better grasp of the true meaning of the brotherhood of man. To serve God with unanimity of purpose, to worship Him in spirit and in truth, is to invoke the blessing which followed the apostles on two special occasions, when, as we are told in Acts, they were all assembled together "with one accord." The first occasion was the influx of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost, the second was when much healing was done among the people crowding to the disciples in Solomon's porch in the temple. If divine service in its collective or public sense is of the right kind it will not be without demonstrable proof of the presence of the power of God to heal both the sick and the sinning.

## Little Teachers

It has always seemed to me that there is something very eerie about children in their knowings; they appear to speak out of a supreme contempt for the evasions and shallownesses of grown-ups, says Richard Burton, writing in his corner of the Bellman. It is as if children held the touchstone which infallibly separates the wheat from the chaff in human character. Hence the exceeding silliness of "talking down" to a little one who looks up to you in the physical sense, since you are the taller; but who looks down on you and patronizes you from a height of spiritual superiority that is beyond plummet line, measure or mark. The mature person who is at all perceptive, and has not forgotten his own childhood altogether, thus comes to stand in very awe of a sweet, winsome wisp of a girl.

Do not misunderstand me. It is not moral only, this influence of a child, but intellectual; or, at least, it involves more than being better than I am. I stood one day, well along toward sunset, in the bay window, watching the western sky. . . . "It is beautiful, isn't it, dear?" said I, with a banality for which I immediately hated myself.

"Yes," replied my five-year-old, with infinite sober sweetness.

Then, with a masterstroke of the commonplace, I added, half to myself, "I wonder what it all means." Whereupon, those eyes were turned full upon me, and as I shrank from their compassionate pity, came the words: "Why, don't you know?" In a flash I stood confessed, stripped bare, in all my wretched grown-upness; a creature staled by custom—so many sunsets had I seen—ashamed to let my intuitions divine the truth, set in the vicious habit of trying to prove instead of feeling the truth and being nourished by thoughts that "do often lie too deep for tears."

## SIMNEL CAKES FOR MARCH THE SECOND

MANY of the old customs which are still preserved in some parts of England are of such great antiquity that their origin is almost left to speculation. One of these is the observation of what is known in Lancashire as Simnel Sunday, and mid-Lent Sunday of England and the Mi-Careme of France, which falls this year on March 2. For some little time prior to that date notices may be seen in the windows of all the grocers and pastry cooks bearing the words "Bury Simnels." In these days a simnel is generally simply a decorated currant cake such as are bought for birthdays or other special events, and any fancy cake is sold at that time as a simnel. The origin of this custom of having simnels at mid-Lent is quite lost in the obscurity of antiquity, and so varied are the propositions given by different authorities, that it is quite impossible to do more than guess as to the truth. It is proposed, however, that the word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "symbian," to banquet, or "symbel," a feast, so that a simnel is literally banquet bread.

The harshness of life in olden times must have been relieved by certain simple and affectionate customs which modern people have, to a great extent, learned to dispense with. Such a practice was that of going to see parents, especially the mother, on mid-Lent Sunday when a present of cake or a trinket was made.

The practice of assembling in one place to eat them is associated chiefly with Bury, Lancashire, although it was by no means confined to that locality. People generally spoke of it as "going a-mothering." The brightening effect of this pleasant annual visit can well be imagined. Herriek in a canonnet to Diademe says:

"I'll to thee a simnel bring,  
Gainst thou go a-mothering;  
So that when she blesses thee  
Half that blessing thou'll give me."

Some of the stories as to the origin of the cake itself are very curious. One account tells of a pilgrim named Simnel

who passing through Bury one mid-Lent Sunday was offered a rich cake in lieu of the viands which were forbidden by the church at that season, and ever after cakes of that description were called by his name. Another account associates the cake with Lambert Simnel, who, pretending to be the Earl of Warwick in the reign of Henry VII., laid claim to the throne. In the neighborhood of Bury simnel cakes were looked upon as a commemoration of the disastrous end of this struggle against the King.

The most amusing account, however, is the following: A couple named Simon and Nelly whose children came every year "a-mothering," being very poor,

## Sounding the Sky

At regular intervals, simultaneously in all the large countries, the weather observers make tests of the upper air by means of balloons sondes, or sounding balloons. These balloons are usually about six feet in diameter, and are filled with free hydrogen gas. They carry an instrument called a meteorograph, which registers and records the altitude, temperature, humidity and wind velocity. Since the balloons rise with great speed and almost in a vertical line, the ascents resemble somewhat the descent of a lead-line from a ship in the ocean, and this resemblance accounts for the name "sounding balloon." Eventually, the balloon reaches a height above which it cannot go. If the gas bag is of silk, it collapses; if it is of india rubber, it explodes. In either case, a parachute descends, bringing the recording apparatus with it. The greatest height attained by one of the balloons in the United States was at Huron, S. D., on Sept. 1, 1910, says the Youths Companion. That ascent was 30,400 meters, or a little less than 10 miles. Wherever the sounding balloons have been used, whether near the equator or in northern latitudes, the records have shown that after six miles above the earth the temperature no longer drops rapidly as the instrument ascends, but at times becomes stationary. The lowest temperature during the recent remarkable flight was 70.4-10 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, at a point 12 1/2 miles high.

## Aztec Calendar Stone

One of the most wonderful stones to be found on the American continent is the great Aztec calendar stone, which, for more than a century was placed against the tower of the Cathedral of the City of Mexico and is now in the National museum there.

The stone, according to Harpers Weekly, is a block of basalt, weighing 25 tons and having a diameter of 11 feet. It is declared to have been made in honor of the sun in the reign of King Axayacatl in the year 13, Azatl, which corresponds to 1479 of our era. It was originally placed horizontally in the Grand Temple of Mexico.

When the city was taken by Cortes on Aug. 13, 1521, and the Grand Temple destroyed, the calendar stone was left in the square until Alonso de Montufar ordered it to be buried about 1535. During the repaving of the square, in 1790, the great stone was again found, and with the sanction of the viceroy it was placed at the base of the cathedral tower.

The hieroglyphics on the diadem represent the division of time and the Mexican method of numbering the years. The civil year, like ours, was of 365 days. Each four years had different emblems repeated successively. The first year was called Tochtli, or rabbit; the second, Acatl, or reed; the third, Tecpatl, or flint; the fourth, Calli, or house. The years were arranged by thirteens, four such periods making a Mexican age, when the festival of fire, a most important event for the Mexicans, occurred.

When a man sets out to win fame and fortune as a dramatist it is generally all work and no play with him.—Puck.

## Wild Flowers of Bulgaria

BULGARIA from a naturalist's point of view was an aspect of that country of which the audience at the Royal Horticultural Society in London were delighted to be reminded recently. Mr. Ball, the lecturer, spoke of the rose gardens in the valley 60 miles long, from which the world obtains its supply of attar of roses. He spoke of the picking of the roses before sunset, to prevent their losing half their fragrance. His chief theme was, however, of the wild flowers of Bulgaria, from the crocus, growing in the bleak mountains around Sofia to the profuse geranium, much loved of the peasants. In the mountains right among the granite spurs he had found masses of gentian, of slender campanulas with bells all the way down their stems and of vivid forget-me-nots. There were also miniature rhododendrons with blooms of many shades. Philippopolis, he said, was alive with sun-orchids, and in marshy meadows purple primulas grew in abundance.

## New York's Canal

Comparatively few persons have given serious attention to the fact that a great barge canal, at an estimated total cost of \$101,000,000 is being constructed across central and western New York state. This great walled up waterway with its locks, water gates, spillways and highway bridges winds across the state from the Hudson to Tonawanda, giving access to the old Erie canal, Oswego canal, Lake Champlain, St. Lawrence and Great Lakes, opening a grand highway from the seaboard and the first city of the Union. When one considers that the canal extends, as the crow flies, 333.2 miles across the state, and with the branches to Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario, has a total length of 463.5 miles, it will be recognized, asserts a writer in Leslies, as one of the largest engineering feats in canal construction, ranking second only to the Panama canal. There has been no end of difficulties met with, such as quicksands and floods, and frequently bridges had to be built to make the work possible.

Good conversation is not to be expected in much company because few listen and there is continual interruption.—Swift.

There are few persons who have not a double nature, the real and the acquired.—Leo Wallace.

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Picture Puzzle



What term of the stock exchange?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Adore.

### Wonderful Screw

Some years ago Professor Rowland, an American, wanted a perfect screw, and spent months and months in trying to make it, trying the most delicate tests in the world to keep the thread level and true. This screw is now the pride and wonder of the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, says the Children's magazine. It is kept in a vault and carefully protected from changes in the temperature, and astronomers all over the world are immensely interested in it. It is employed to push a thin piece of bronze forward one-fifteenth thousandth part of an inch. As the plate moves forward a line is engraved on it with the point of a diamond. When the plate is ruled with lines, from 15,000 to 20,000 to the inch, it becomes one of the most wonderful instruments in the world, for it is used to break sunlight up into a band of rainbow colors, and by means of it men are able to tell what stars are made of. But if one of the lines is only one-millionth part of an inch out of its place the piece of bronze is thrown away. Yet even this screw is not perfect.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, February 25, 1913

### State Control Over Products and Prices

A LONGER step than any yet taken toward placing commerce in soil produce under state supervision, regulation and control, is contemplated by Assemblyman D. W. Tulloch of California in a measure he has just introduced into the Legislature at Sacramento. This bill would empower a commission of five "to organize, manage, control and carry on the business of receiving on consignment, selling and shipping to dealers and consumers, within or without the state of California, all agricultural, horticultural, dairy and farm products, and products manufactured and processed therefrom, which shall be grown, raised, processed or manufactured within the state of California." In furtherance of this purpose it is proposed that the state shall maintain two central offices, one in San Francisco, the other in Los Angeles. In connection therewith there is to be a bureau of information and correspondence for gathering and disseminating statistics and information with relation to the crops and their condition. Investigation of questions of supply and demand is provided for. Bulletins are to be issued. The commission, when formed, is to take steps looking to the organization of a system of packing, and to establish grades and standards in every line of produce and products handled by it, and to enforce such system, grades and standards, and to adopt and use a state brand or label on products packed by the commission.

Assuming the enactment of such a law, California would have at once a great state commission house and produce exchange combined. In other words, a state monopoly in produce handling. Or, to put it in still another way, an agency maintained at public expense whereby the cultivators of the soil and the consumers of the products of the soil might be mutually served and benefited without the interference of third parties or middlemen.

Admittedly, the transference to the state of functions long performed by the private individual, would mark an economic change bordering closely upon the revolutionary. The excuse for it would be that the private individual had not performed his function as middleman satisfactorily. In present conditions in California and elsewhere—neither the producer nor the consumer is content. The people, that is, taking them in the mass, do not feel that the existing system is efficient or equitable. As a natural and inevitable result there must be a change, and preliminary to any change that may be universally accepted as a solution of the problem of high and advancing prices, there must be experimentation. The Tulloch bill seems to be designed to this end. How it would work out in actual practice is to be determined only by careful application and actual experience. California seems a good state in which to put the plan to a test.

A QUESTION to be considered is whether persons competent to fill fourth-class postmasterhips will care to go into active politics in order to get the positions.

ACTORS of the old school are said to complain that the rising young actors do not pay proper attention to diction. The trouble is not with the actors, but with the audiences.

### Parcel Post in Merchandise Mail

AN ARTICLE in this newspaper on the workings of the parcel post makes it clear that merchandise distribution is being greatly facilitated and cheapened by the introduction of the system. As might have been reasonably expected, the service in its initial weeks has not been invariably satisfactory; there have been some delays; there have been cases in which the packages have been opened and rewrapped untidily, but, on the whole, the operation of the new department of the postal service up to this time demonstrates the possibility of an efficient governmentally conducted goods-distributing agency. The extent to which this agency was immediately employed, and its rapid and tremendous growth, establish conclusively the fact that it has met a great public need. There can be no doubt now as to the success and permanency of the government's adventure into the domain of transportation and this is really the most important phase of the matter.

Much has been written with relation to the probable centralizing influence of the parcel post. Centralizing influences, it must be borne in mind, have been operating for a number of years. They are expressed in the cityward trend of population and industry and wealth. The introduction of the parcel post, then, cannot rightly be regarded in the future, in any event, as a cause of this tendency. The question of greater moment is whether the parcel post will contribute strength to the centralizing movement, whether it will accentuate it. More likely is it to prove an antidote for what the thinkers of the country have been for some time past disposed to regard as a lamentable condition, namely, the movement of rural population toward the cities.

The parcel post is not only a distributor of merchandise, but it is one of the most pronounced steps the United States government has ever taken toward the more equitable distribution of favors. The populous centers have long enjoyed exceptional advantages industrially. They have skimmed, in labor, talent, genius, enterprise, the cream of the country. Because of the centralization of interests, they have enjoyed exceptional advantages in transportation, in shipping facilities, in all that makes for convenience in merchandising. The parcel post, even under the present zone system, must inevitably strengthen the smaller communities in this particular. The government mail service is no respecter of persons, communities, or sections. Distribution from one point will be as rapid and as cheap as from another. In consequence, many industries now centralized should be diffused; exchange should be greatly promoted.

The parcel post system in the United States is but a few weeks old. The great mass of the people have not as yet learned to make use of it. When it shall be popularly employed it must of necessity, by opening the avenues of communication between the producer and the consumer, lead to some solution of the problem of distribution. This ought to mean, eventually, the opening of the natural resources of the country to the people.

WHEN Prince Henry of Prussia set forth on his visit to the United States in 1902, Emperor William is reported to have said to him, "You will meet many members of the press, and I wish you therefore to keep in mind that press men in the United States rank almost with my generals in command."

As proof that the journalist in the United States does have a somewhat different status from that of the European newsgatherer in capital cities, the dinner just given by President Taft to a group of newspaper men stationed in Washington may be cited. For four years these correspondents have had the responsibility of interpreting the President, his methods and aims, and his victories and defeats, to the world at large. The opinion is prevalent in Washington that in utilizing this corps of journalists for personal and for partisan ends, the retiring executive has been less skilful than his predecessor. Be this as it may, the fact remains that every President owes much to the correspondents, both for what they do and for what they refrain from doing.

Taken into the confidence of a man weighted with great responsibilities and asked by him to serve him and the country by discreet use of such information as he may impart, these journalists never yet have failed to approximate success in the dual role of confidant and informant. Through them the executive gets in touch with the people and shows them his side of the case, whatever the controversy may be, whether with a foreign power, a belligerent Congress, or a trade monopoly. By their reportorial and interpretative aid he makes his tours about the country and his many speeches to local audiences the means of educating public opinion generally, so that despite the size of the nation and the heterogeneousness of the population the people are made exceptionally alike in opinion and feeling when great issues are being defined.

Very proper then was the farewell dinner of the President to his friends among the correspondents, whose service had made him their debtor precisely to the degree that professional independence had coexisted with a willingness to serve him. For candor compels the statement that there are possibilities of injury to the journalist from having, as it were, "access to the throne," unless he fully realizes a superior obligation to his journal and to the public.

### Reaching Out for Mechanics

WITH a demand for trained mechanics much larger than the supply, the skilled and versatile manipulator of tools and machinery seldom has cause to complain of lack of work in the United States, providing he will adjust himself to such shifts in residence and occupation as are necessary. Where there is sufficient mobility it often happens that there is a broad and swift shifting of workers from one form of manufacture to another. For instance, at the present time the demand in the automobile industry is such that, though the center of manufacture is considerably west of the Hudson river, makers of textiles in New England have had to see a considerable exodus of some of their best employees, men tempted by the higher wage paid in the new industry.

Here is a field of competition in which, as yet, there has been comparatively little demand for restriction of the working of natural law. If, as the result of the exodus from the New England mills, the places were taken by workers only a little less competent and ambitious, the outlook for the manufacturers might be brighter than it is; but it is being questioned by not a few of them whether the sources of labor supply recently tapped in Europe and western Asia are to provide the mills with workmen of like skill with those from the northern regions of Europe. As yet the states' expenditures for vocational and utilitarian education have not produced, through the schools, an ample supply of skilled labor.

Over against the seductive appeal of the higher wage, the tempted mechanic, urged to leave an industry which he has mastered for one that he has yet to learn, will put other phases of living which may mean much to him and to his family. What is often charged to his lack of enterprise and ambition is often really due to his realization that, though he may get more pay by transfer of calling and residence, he will lose much in the way of environment that no money can compensate. The same appeal that has kept Harvard and Yale professors from accepting lucrative offers from newly established universities has force with many New England workmen when they are asked to go west of the Hudson or south of Mason and Dixon's line.

IN MISSOURI, the House of Representatives has sent to engrossment the constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women. The Senate had already taken this step. Final passage and the Governor's approval will now put the measure in shape for submission to the voters of the state. Coincidentally, the Michigan House of Representatives has passed a resolution providing for the resubmission of the woman suffrage amendment (defeated last fall) at the election to be held in April. This is the constructive method.

VERMONT'S voters have imposed upon them, by the Legislature which has just completed the longest session in the history of the state, the task of voting upon eight amendments to the state constitution. Somewhat less than the burden that Oregon and other western states have in recent years put upon the citizens, it is ample tax on the judgment of the Vermonters, especially as no effort is made to give in a public way the reasons for the proposed changes, after the style of the pamphlet with which Oregon undertook the enlightenment of the voters. Indication of confidence in the people is shown by the Legislature in its assumption that they are ready to pass upon these projects with no more deliberation than is possible before Tuesday, March 4.

Should the voters of the state approve, there will be an end to the September state election which, in presidential election years, has given an indication of the country's political drift. Maine will then be left alone as the national barometer. To the extent that the Vermont hint has been followed with great regularity by the nation in the general elections two months after the state voting, its forerunning will be missed. The Green mountains' guidance drops out of the list of national influences, if the voters adopt the amendment. The Governor's veto power is to be strengthened by the requirement of a two thirds vote in the Legislature to overcome it, a majority having hitherto been enough. The pardoning power is taken from

### Why President Gave Press Dinner

the Legislature. A general incorporation act is made possible. The Assembly is empowered to pass a workmen's compensation act, like those which have not been found to require a constitutional amendment to make them possible in other states. All of these require a display of judgment by the voters. They have a mild flavor of Progressive influence. Others in the eight are less exacting, for even in Vermont, where men are serious, it would not seem to require deep thought to pass upon a change of the title of the members of the supreme court from judges to justices, or to permit a redraft of the constitution to embody the amendments.

Survey of the proposed changes gives no impression that the revered constitution of this New England state is in peril of serious alteration. The organic law is not being undermined. Nevertheless, it falls within the range of evidence that constitutions are rather more within reach than they have been taken to be in past years, now that eight amendments are submitted at one time and without the usual intervention of a constitutional convention. "March meetin'" is to have more than its usual liberal interest this year.

THE educational forces of the United States do not lack for organization. That is to say, as compared with other countries, there is no failure of professional comradeship among teachers and no hesitancy about formation of societies which exist to further special class interests. From the university to the kindergarten there are many divisions and subdivisions of a great, complex, voluntary, non-official machine which from year to year so operates as to further the extension of technical pedagogical knowledge.

As the result of this activity, this concentration of thought and interest upon problems of education, there is gain to pupils and also to society at large. Of this there can be no question, especially since so much publicity is usually given to proceedings of the conferences and to the formal opinions of educators upon all details of their calling in its relation to society and productive scholarship.

As time goes on, no doubt this habit of organization will take on forms not now foreseen. Signs are not lacking that it may even be carried to excess, so that what was begun as a means to a commendable end will become an end in itself. Yet in the last analysis the duty of the teacher is to teach and not to administer, to shape the characters and to discipline the thoughts of pupils and not to make the laws of the commonwealth nor the rules of school boards. Society delegates administrative and lawmaking functions to persons chosen for that purpose. It has its own time-tested way of passing judgment upon their efficiency, without distracting teachers from their own proper work in the classroom.

So much for one aspect of a controversy in which some zealous persons in Boston seem bound to involve the public school authorities and a fraction of the teaching staff. There is another phase of it no less important, namely how to prevent a demoralizing effect, upon authority in general, of the sedulously proclaimed popular doctrine that a subordinate, with his or her own pecuniary interests to serve by agitation, is more deserving of a hearing and recognition than are persons with large official obligations, wider knowledge of all aspects of a given problem, and more disinterested motives. American communities need to guard against an excess of such sympathy if they are to find persons of large caliber willing to accept public office.

IT was considered something of a practical joke in Florida twenty-five years ago to induce a newly arrived visitor to taste grapefruit in its entirely natural state. The demand for grapefruit as a breakfast delicacy has now become so great throughout the country that it is no easy matter to supply it. If it were cheaper it would be next to impossible to supply it. At all events, everybody knows what grapefruit is now, and there is less hesitation about eating it in any quarter than there was about eating tomatoes a couple of generations ago. Since the grapefruit became known and popular, the Florida practical joker has been compelled to resort for amusement to the guava. This fruit, it must be said, has, generally speaking, made even a worse impression on first acquaintance than the grapefruit. And yet for a century or more the Florida housewife has been using it as the basis of jellies and pastes and preserves that are simply delicious.

The first impression has remained long after the taste of the jellies, pastes and preserves have been relished by the Florida visitors. Nothing could more eloquently point a moral than this simple fact. The visitors who have been induced to taste the guava in the raw are, as a rule, disinclined to believe that the guava jellies, guava pastes and guava preserves are rightly named. In its raw and ripe state it is known for only a few weeks every season; it cannot be shipped, one taste of it usually arouses intense prejudice; it is denied the opportunity enjoyed by the grapefruit of going north with the visitor and gradually setting itself right. It has made a poor start, a bad start; and while everybody at the winter hotel or winter boarding house table praises the guava jelly, paste and preserves, it is hard for the visitors to believe that such palatable things are made from the guava.

But they are. And Florida recently gave over a whole day to an effort to convince its winter visitors, and, through them, the rest of the country and the world, that the guava, when properly understood, is all right. If the Floridians can show that the paste may well be used in place of butter, they will help a little on the high cost of living problem.

THE municipal cold storage plant idea is excellent so far as it goes, but the first thing to do is to bring the average municipality up to the point where it can manage a cold storage plant efficiently and successfully.

LATER statisticians—and historians—who may engage in figuring up the cost of all kinds of militarism and its consequences to the United States, will have to look over the "civil" appropriation bills for "riders."

A MEETING is to be held in Chicago in April looking to the elimination of the middleman. People even casually acquainted with that city must wonder what it would be with the middleman eliminated.

### First Duty of Teachers Is to Teach

### Guava Day in Florida

### Even Vermont Has Progressive Changes in View